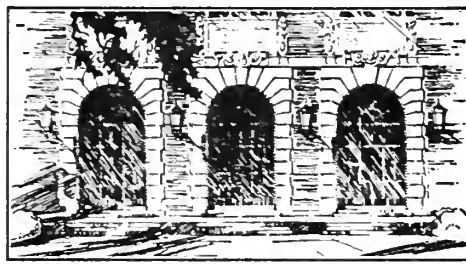


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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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Special to Farm Advisers

Rotate Your Tractor Valves

Equip your tractor with rotating valves now and you may prevent a costly engine overhaul when the busy season gets here.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says rotating exhaust valves makes the valves last just as long as the rings and pistons.

A rotating valve keeps valve stems, faces and seats clean. It also cools the valve so that hot spots won't develop.

Drop by _____'s office today if you want more information about advantages of valve rotation. Just ask him for University of Illinois Circular 736, "Rotate Tractor Valves for Longer Valve Life."

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

RELEASE AT WILL

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(For use in Farm Bureau publications for February)

Illinois Farm Hour Improves Services

Contrary to that old saying that nobody does anything about the weather, the folks on the Illinois Farm Hour went ahead and did something. At least, they did something about reporting the weather.

Every day, shortly after 12:15 p.m., Dave Phillips, your Farm Hour host, switches from the studio to the Springfield Weather Bureau for a direct and complete 4-minute, up-to-the-second report on the weather situation.

The Illinois Farm Hour is heard every day except Sunday on University of Illinois radio station WILL, 580 on your dial. It's brought to you by the College of Agriculture.

The weather report is only one of the changes being made in the Farm Hour.

College of Agriculture specialists now bring you timely tips throughout the program. A new feature each Saturday is the "State Farm Roundup," a tape recorded report from six selected farm advisers representing various parts of the state, narrated and edited by Dave Phillips.

Starting early in February will be a new weekly series each Thursday on the Farm Hour called "Discovery." These special features will take you to the places where agriculture is making history and shaping your future. The reports will let you hear the sounds that lead to progress through research and education.

Daily features on the Farm Hour--designed to bring valuable information and important news to farmers--include the weather report, livestock markets, farm news, calendar items, world and national news headlines and two special interviews with College of Agriculture specialists on topics of timely interest.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

For Farm Advisers and Special Mailing List
(with mat)

Squeeze on Cattle Profit Margin

A tight price margin clipped Illinois cattle feeders of profit last year but a more liberal feeding margin this year may ease the situation, report agriculture economists at the University of Illinois.

After compiling reports on feeder cattle from 154 farmers cooperating in the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, Al Mueller reports that the most efficient operators made most of their profit on feeding margin last year.

Practically no price spread existed in the 1954-55 feeding situation. Long-fed good to choice steer calves were purchased in the fall of 1954 for an average of \$22.29. A year later they went on the market and sold for \$21.21, or a minus margin of \$1.08. Long-fed yearlings cost \$21.67 and averaged a \$.27 price margin. Price spread, as shown by the graph, in previous years has been as much as \$4 to \$5 per hundredweight.

Any money made last year was made on feeding margins, reports Mueller. This situation may continue through 1956, because of lower feed costs and the stiff competition for feeder cattle replacements.

In reviewing last year's feeder cattle report, Mueller points out that the cost of gains on long-fed steer calves averaged a little less than \$17 a hundred pounds. With a feeding margin of over \$4 per hundred, the \$1.08 negative price spread between purchase and selling

Squeeze on Cattle Profit Margin - 2

price was absorbed, resulting in a \$20.37 average margin per head after paying feed and purchase cost of the steer. This was a \$23.12 drop from the 1954 margin per head.

Good to choice long-fed yearlings didn't return as much to the farmers as the steer calves. Feeding costs were higher at \$20.34 per hundred. With the selling price at \$21.67, this left only a \$1.33 feeding margin. With the price spread at \$.27 this gave a return of only \$8.23 per head over the cost of feed and original cost of the 600-pound yearling steer.

In the 1953-54 feeding year, yearling steers had a gross margin of over \$38 per head.

Short-fed heavy cattle earned a bigger return last year than yearlings, Mueller reports. The short-fed cattle went to market earlier in 1955, about April 1, and brought \$24 a hundred. Feed costs per 100 pound of gain were \$27 per hundred. Profit from feeding heavy cattle usually depend on a positive price spread and an up grading in the quality of the steer.

Total margin on feed and purchase costs was \$16.93 last year as compared to \$26.53 a year earlier.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Plan Your Windbreak Now, Plant It Next Spring

Cold winter winds won't hinder your daily chores and other farmstead tasks for many more years if you plan now to plant a windbreak next spring, says Farm Adviser _____.

Livestock on a farmstead protected by a windbreak will be more contented and will require less feed than livestock on unprotected farmsteads, _____ says. A windbreak will also encourage a population of song birds, quail, pheasant and other wildlife. These birds are beneficial in keeping insects under control especially around flower and vegetable gardens.

You'll need less fuel to heat your farm house and you can keep a more uniform temperature when the farmstead is protected by a windbreak.

In planning a windbreak, there are a few pointers to keep in mind.

An L-shaped windbreak planted on the north and west sides of the farmstead affords the best protection.

The windbreak should be planted a minimum of 50 feet and a maximum of 300 feet from nearest farm building or area to be protected. The best distance is 150 feet.

The end of the north windbreak leg should extend 50 feet east and the west leg 50 feet south of the last building to be protected.

Plans should be made to keep all forms of livestock out of the windbreak area permanently.

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Plan Windbreak - 2

An ideal windbreak consists of three rows 14 feet apart and the trees in the row 14 feet apart and staggered with the adjacent row.

Norway spruce and Douglas fir are the generally recommended species for windbreaks except in approximately the southern one-third of the state.

For further information on windbreaks, ask your farm adviser for the Illinois Natural History Survey Circular 30, "Windbreaks for Illinois Farmsteads." Also available from your farm adviser is a commercial nursery price list for windbreak planting stock.

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1/25/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

District 4-H Meeting Set for February ____.

4-H girls and boys will give demonstrations for extension workers and leaders at the annual 4-H district training meeting in _____ February ____.

The program includes instruction and discussion about parent cooperation and 4-H demonstrations.

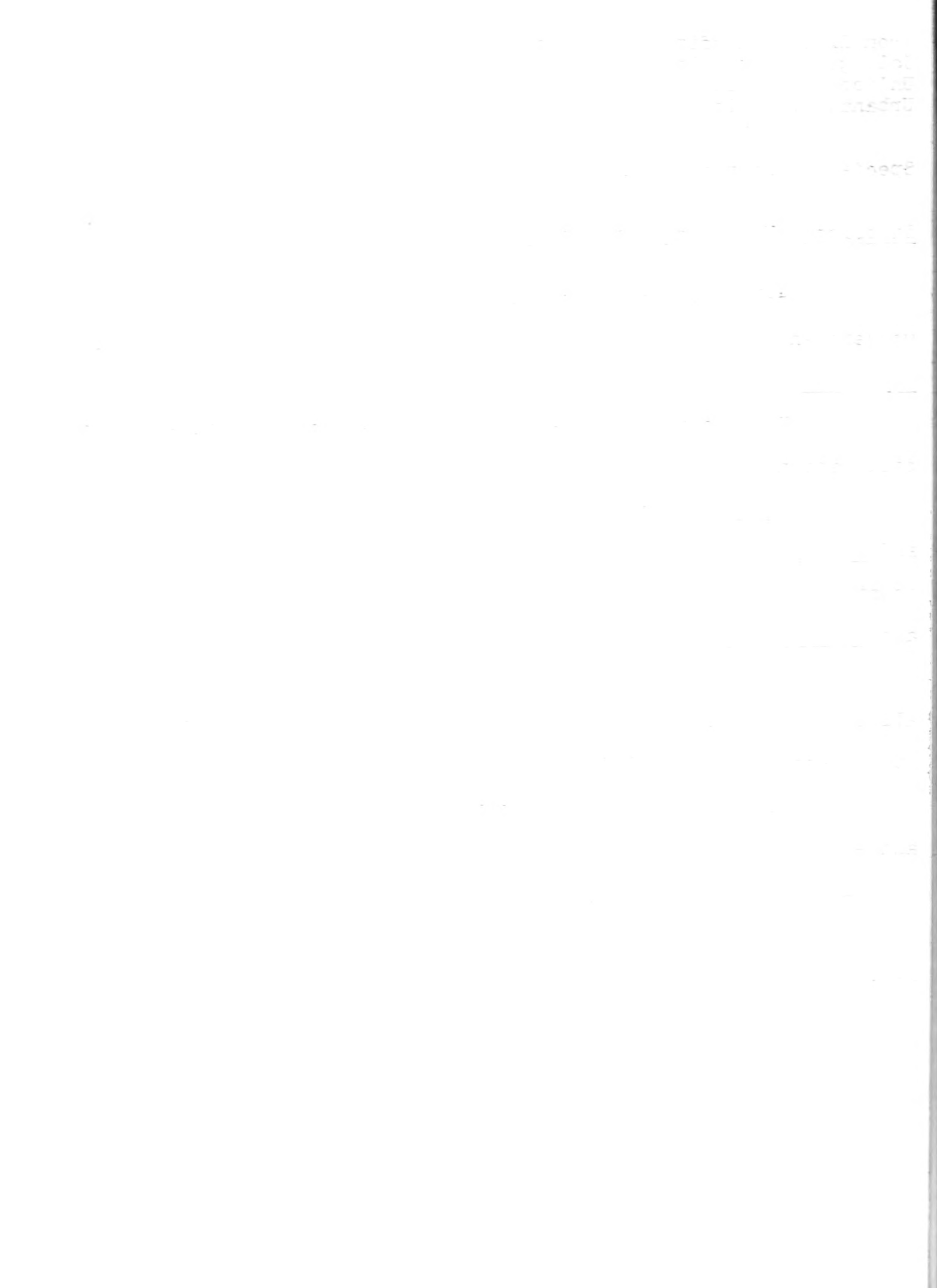
_____ county farm and home advisers _____ and _____ plan to attend the meeting along with several county 4-H leaders. They are _____, _____, and _____.

A luncheon sponsored by _____ will honor leaders from all counties in the district. Entertainment from district "Share the Fun" winners is planned for the luncheon.

Nearly 2,500 district staff members, county extension workers and 4-H leaders are expected to attend 4-H district training meetings throughout Illinois during February.

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1/25/56



From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

What Does It Take to Have Good Pastures?

Farmers, livestock specialists and crop specialists agree that a mixture of high-quality legumes and grasses pastured at the right time provides nearly an ideal feed. Pasture is cheap. It will cut the cost of producing milk and beef nearly in half. Lambs can be finished for market entirely on pasture.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois extension crop specialist, lists five main steps in getting a good pasture:

First, he says, you must test your soil to determine how much lime, phosphorus and potash it needs. Most poor pastures in Illinois are poor because they are low in one or more of the essential soil nutrients.

When you prepare the seedbed, you can apply the soil nutrients which the soil tests show are needed.

Second step is to break up the old sod and cultivate it thoroughly to keep the bluegrass from competing too severely with the new seeding. Cultivating to prepare the seedbed also mixes the fertilizer with the soil. Where the old bluegrass sod was heavy and where weeds and weed grasses have been a serious problem, it will usually pay to plow the old sod and grow a cultivated crop like corn for at least one year before attempting to reseed.

Third, seed a mixture of grasses and legumes. Legumes fix nitrogen and supply high-quality forage, and the deep-rooted legumes

What Does It Take to Have Good Pastures?-- 2

are drought resistant. Grasses help to prevent erosion, tend to reduce the hazard of bloat and protect legumes against winter injury.

The fourth step is controlled grazing. You can avoid overgrazing by rotating animals from one field to another and by using supplemental pastures. Overgrazing may easily cause you to lose all you gained by renovating a pasture.

Finally, control weeds by clipping in late May and again in August. In clipping leave about 4 inches of growth to avoid injuring new seedlings.

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2/15/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Illinois Swine Growers' Day March 29

Thursday, March 29, is the day for local swine producers to focus their attention on the University of Illinois at Urbana, says Farm Adviser _____. That's the date selected for the annual Illinois Swine Growers' Day.

_____ says that this year's program has been planned to help swine producers increase their profits.

From 8:00 to 10:00 a.m. visitors will have a chance to tour the swine farm and observe feeding and management practices in use. Also swine equipment and other exhibits have been planned as added attractions.

Later in the morning and in the afternoon, swine specialists at the College of Agriculture will report on research being conducted at the University swine farm. These reports include a plan for mixing complete rations and recent developments in early weaning, breeding, swine diseases and the need for marketing quality pork.

J. Marion Steddom, Granger, Iowa, and John F. Lasley, of the animal husbandry department, University of Missouri, will appear as featured speakers.

Steddom, president of the Iowa Swine Producers Association, who was a member of the 1955 delegation to Russia, will give his views concerning Russian agriculture. Lasley will speak on breeding methods for profitable pork production.

_____ says that this is the 23rd Annual Swine Growers' Day to be held on the Urbana campus.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Get the Most Work Out of Your Farm Machinery

Success or failure of many a farm business hinges on machinery and equipment costs, because they usually represent the largest single budget item for most Illinois farmers.

Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, offers a few suggestions for increasing net returns by holding down machinery costs without reducing production.

You must first equip your farm with the right amount and kind of equipment and machinery. A new tool must either increase production, reduce operating costs or both to be justified. Too many farmers still buy larger, more expensive equipment instead of machines with smaller capacities but enough to get the job done.

Another way to get better returns from your machinery is to keep it well adjusted and use it right. For instance, Bowers says that it always pays to run each tractor or machine as near its rated capacity as possible. The machine will work better and will give the most efficient returns for labor and money spent.

A well-adjusted and operated cornpicker, Bowers points out, can be expected to save five percent or more of the corn crop that the average operator doesn't get. This would mean from \$5 to \$10 more an acre net savings which can be credited to your efficient operation. The same would be true of a combine in your grain field.

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You can double the useful life of your machines with extra care and careful maintenance. Familiarize yourself with the operator's manual for each of your machines. Lubricate and adjust the machine according to the specifications of the manufacturer.

You can stop expensive and untimely repairs if you are alert to the maintenance needs of your machines. A small expenditure for a few shop tools such as a welder, drill press or grinder will help cut upkeep costs, the specialist says.

Organize your equipment in a shop area and make minor repairs to your machinery before they cause serious damage and major repair work that you probably won't be equipped to handle. Don't try to do major repair work yourself such as engine overhauling. Leave that to the experienced shop man who has the necessary equipment and know-how.

Bowers will offer more complete details on how to reduce machinery and equipment costs while keeping up your present production at a meeting on _____ at _____.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers
(Printed in REA News, 2/1/56)

Moisture Will Not Condense in Well-Ventilated Barns

Warm, moist air in tight barns full of livestock and closed up to prevent pipes freezing causes moisture to condense on the cold walls.

This moisture is bad because it combines with absorbed acids to decay wood, rust metal, rot wiring insulation and peel paint, says R. M. Peart, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

It isn't too satisfactory to open windows in winter for ventilation, Peart says. Drafts from open windows cause respiratory troubles to develop, especially in young calves.

An automatic electric barn ventilating system is the best for good ventilation, the specialist says. He recommends a single-speed system for most barns. Basic amount of air to be moved should measure 250 cubic feet a minute for each cow controlled by a thermostat set for, on at 50 degrees and off at 45 degrees.

Peart recommends a two-speed system for barns with more than 20 cows in the northern half of the state where winter temperatures are normally lower. The second, slow rate should measure 40 cubic feet per minute per cow using a smaller fan set for, on at 45 degrees and off at 40 degrees. Or, you can use a two-speed fan or an automatic damper control on a single speed fan for this slow rate of ventilation.

If the barn temperatures get below freezing, you'll need more heat. Either insulate the barn or put in more cows.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

An Important Date to Remember

The Illinois Rural Safety Council is sponsoring the second Annual Safety Field Day July 24 at the Livestock Pavilion on the University of Illinois campus.

The main objective of the Safety Field Day is to give those who have or may have responsibility for local safety programs a chance to become familiar with various demonstrations, exhibits and other safety materials that may be adaptable for use in their areas.

Also we hope that you as an individual will have a better understanding of the safety problem that we face today.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

What's New in Corn Hybrids?

Want to find out what to expect from the hybrid corn you plant this spring--or what are the promising hybrids of the future?

You'll find the answers waiting for you in _____ County Farm Adviser _____'s office. Just ask him for University of Illinois Bulletins 597 and 598. He says you can also get these bulletins directly from the College of Agriculture at Urbana.

The first bulletin, "Experimental Corn Hybrids Tested in 1955," will be of most interest to Illinois hybrid seed corn producers. Few of the hybrids described in this test are for commercial use at the present time.

The second publication, "1955 Illinois Corn Tests," tells about performance, seed treatment and diseases and gives other important information about hybrids now on the market.

To get this information, test stations were located in several sections of the state in order to allow for climatic differences, _____ says. Tests were conducted at DeKalb, Peoria, Urbana and Brownstown.

Forty-two companies and individuals and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station furnished seed for the 252 hybrids tested in the other study at DeKalb, Galesburg, Urbana, Brownstown and Carbondale.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

New Swine Brucellosis Circular Available

A new circular, "Protect Your Herd From Swine Brucellosis," published by the University of Illinois, is available to interested farmers and veterinarians, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

You can get a copy at your farm adviser's office or from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. Just ask for Circular 753.

The circular was written by Drs. George T. Woods, Manford E. Mansfield, and Robert Graham of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Here are some points they bring out about swine brucellosis, which is widespread in Illinois:

This disease accounts for heavy losses in aborted baby pigs. It is caused by a germ that is closely related to the one causing abortion in cattle and swine.

It is spread not only by aborting sows, but also by sows that appear healthy and bear normal litters. Infected boars may carry the disease to gilts and sows in breeding.

Abortion is a symptom of swine brucellosis. However, infected sows may bear healthy litters. Also, some abortions are due to other causes. The best method of diagnosis is a blood test.

All breeding swine in your herd should be blood tested. When you buy hogs, isolate them until they pass two negative blood tests 30 to 60 days apart. Isolation will help keep brucellosis out of a clean herd.

New Swine Brucellosis Circular Available - 2

Veterinary extension sponsors a swine brucellosis control program known as Project 1046. Contact your veterinarian about details for enrolling in the program and about getting your herd certified brucellosis-free by the State Department of Agriculture.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Series on Farm Prices - No. 1

By H. C. M. Case
Professor of Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

Flexible Price Supports Not Generally Understood

URBANA--One of the most debatable and least understood points in farm policy is the relative merits of flexible price supports as opposed to 90 percent price supports

This is unfortunate, because proponents of the two ideas have a common objective. Both groups want farmers to get a fair share of the national income.

The principle of flexible price supports was introduced in the 1938 farm legislation. The law provided for a 50 to 72 percent of parity price support for corn, varying inversely with the supply. World War II, however, gave this legislation little chance to operate. The 1949 Agricultural Act applied a flexible support of 75 to 90 percent of parity for the basic farm products, including corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and peanuts.

A major point to be understood is that the flexible price-support plan provides a 90 percent parity price support for corn or wheat, for example, when the supply does not exceed 102 percent of a normal supply. The support would be lower in years of high total supply due to large yields, unusually large acreage or large carryover. For instance, if the total supply should exceed 130 percent of a normal supply, the support price would be 75 percent of parity.

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Let us assume that when the supply of corn is normal, or at 100 percent, the support of 90 percent of parity guarantees the corn producer 90 percent of a normal income from corn. Or, when the supply reaches 130 percent of a normal supply, the support price of 75 percent of parity guarantees him 97.5 percent of a normal income from corn.

The fact that a larger percentage of a normal income is guaranteed for a large crop than for a smaller one helps to provide for the higher cost of storing a large supply than a small supply. Supply includes both production and carryover. Hence, the support price is relatively lower for the price-supported crops that have a large carryover than for those that have little or no surplus carryover.

With rigid 90 percent supports, a 130 percent supply of corn would bring the producer 117 percent of a normal income. The difference, then, between flexible supports and rigid 90 percent supports would not seem to be as great as many people believe.

A 90 percent rigid price support that disregarded differences in total production would give an abnormally large income in years of large production but would fall far short of helping farm income in years of low production.

Flexible price supports operate on the economic principle that a small crop should command a higher price than a large crop. A lower price per bushel for a larger supply of corn or wheat should encourage greater use of the crop for feed and make it easier to export the surplus.

This example illustrates the fact that flexible price supports are intended to stabilize total income regardless of supply, while rigid supports stabilize price without reference to the size of the supply.

The support price for the 1956 corn crop has been set at \$1.40 a bushel, which is 81 percent of the parity price for corn. With the estimated production in 1956 and the carryover from 1955, it is expected that the 1956 supply will be 118 percent of normal. Hence the support price will be 81 percent of the parity price. This is 9 percent below the 90 percent that would prevail for a normal supply because the supply is 18 percent above a normal supply.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Series on Farm Prices - No. 2

By H. C. M. Case
Professor of Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

Just How Low Are Farm Earnings?

URBANA--Net farm income has dropped about 10 percent in the past year. But, as farmers well know, this does not tell the whole story.

For the 10-year period 1945-54, annual net farm income averaged \$14,319,000,000. In 1952 net income was slightly higher than the 10-year average. The estimate for 1955 is \$11 billion, or a drop of \$3 billion in three years and the same below the average of the preceding 10 years.

Changes in gross cash income and farm expenses partly show what has happened. In 1945 gross cash farm income totaled \$22,405 million, and net income to farm operators was \$12,411 million. Ten years later, in 1954, gross cash farm income totaled \$30,460 million--an increase of \$8 billion--but net income was \$12,307 million, or almost the same as in 1945. The difference represents an increase in farm expenses, which have advanced more than one-third in ten years.

One more point to consider is that net income includes an estimated value of home-produced food supplies and other goods, such as fuel used in the farm household and the rental value of the farm home. On many small farms these items amount to more than the cash farm income. In fact, they account for \$3.5 billion of the total net national farm income.

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Farm Income - 2

In terms of actual cash, the 1945-54 net farm income totaled about \$10.5 billion. In 1955, however, the total had dropped to about \$7.5 billion, or a decline of about 28 percent in three years.

This drop in income has not affected all farmers equally. Farmers whose crops and incomes were cut by drouth in 1954 had larger yields and incomes in 1955.

The recent drop in hog prices from about \$18.00 to less than \$12.00 per hundredweight has hurt hog producers. On the other hand, poultry raisers and dairymen had a much better year in 1955 than in 1954.

Many tenants on low-producing farms have been hard hit. Land-owners' taxes, insurance and depreciation have not changed much for several years, but the cost of hired labor, new machinery, repairs and many other expenses the tenant must pay have continued to advance.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Series on Farm Prices - No. 3

By H. C. M. Case
Professor of Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

Tenants Hit by Farm Price Drop

URBANA--Many farm tenants have been hard hit by the drop in farm prices.

This is true especially of those former tenants who have started farming for themselves in recent years since farm costs have reached such high levels.

Some landowners who paid high prices for land and assumed heavy mortgages also have been badly hurt by the lower prices for farm products.

The situation is similar to that of the early '30s, but there are differences. While the net farm income for the United States has dropped about three billion dollars in the past three years--to less than 11 billion dollars in 1955--conditions in the '30s were much worse. Some of us have forgotten that total annual net farm income from 1330 to 1934 averaged less than 4 billion dollars.

The present situation is, however, serious for many farmers who are not well enough established to stand a poor year and who have heavy obligations to meet.

Most landowners who acquired their land at lower prices can still make good returns on their investment. But many of them have good tenants they want to keep, and some of these tenants are having a

-more-

hard time meeting expenses. There is good reason to study the changes in landowners' and tenants' expenses and to do something to equalize the load.

As a whole, landowners have had fewer advances in costs than have tenants. Taxes, insurance, cost of fertilizer, and depreciation on buildings have risen more slowly than costs of hired labor, new machinery and repairs, and living costs.

Many landlords need to recognize the fact that their soil will produce only average or below-average yields. It costs tenants as much to till, cultivate and pull harvesting machinery over low-producing land as on the best land.

Landowners who expect the customary share of crops as rent have a moral responsibility to bring the productivity of land up to the normal level for the community before asking the tenant to bear part of the cost. Landowners cannot afford to let good tenants become discouraged and quit farming. It costs the tenant money to change farms, and it costs the landlord money to change tenants.

Many tenants are capable of making needed capital improvements and painting buildings or doing other work landowners would normally have to pay someone else to do. Paying a tenant to do such work in slack periods will help to keep him satisfied, give him some additional income, improve the appearance of the farm and reduce depreciation. The wise landowner will find other means to help his good tenant meet the pressure of present high costs and low income.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Spring Oat Varieties for Illinois

Andrew, Bentland, Logan and Missouri 0-205 are the oat varieties recommended this spring for southern Illinois counties by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana.

For central Illinois, recommended varieties include Clarion, Clintland, Clinton 11 Lot 25, Clinton 59, Logan, Nemaha, Newton, Missouri 0-205 and Waubay. Northern varieties include Bonda, Branch, Clarion, Clintland, Clinton 11 Lot 25, Clinton 59, Logan, Nemaha, Newton, Sauk and Waubay.

Farm Adviser _____ says that you can expect the relative importance of the currently recommended varieties to change as new and improved varieties are developed and released.

New varieties must be tested for several years before they make the recommended list, _____ points out. Temperature, more than any other one factor, determines the area to which oat varieties in Illinois are adapted. For this reason the earlier and more heat-tolerant varieties are best adapted to southern Illinois.

Strength of straw, resistance to disease and yield are also important factors to consider when a variety is to be selected.

Very favorable growing conditions and little disease damage last year brought a record-high average oat yield of 57 bushels an acre in Illinois, _____ says. This is 9 bushels above the previous record yield, 15 bushels above the 1954 average and 18 bushels above the 10-year average for the state.

For full information on new oat varieties, 1950-55 yields, oat diseases and recommended buying and seeding practices, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 754, "Spring Oats in Illinois." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Adjust Your Plow Before Field Work Starts

Save time, money and work this spring by adjusting your plow correctly when you plan your field work.

Farm Adviser _____ says it's easy to make the right adjustments on your plow once you have done it. Your owner's manual or an implement dealer can tell you what these adjustments are and how to make them.

Information from Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is that plow adjustment falls into six easy steps, _____ says.

But before you start adjustment, check the shares, colters and colter bearings, frogs, beams, frame, hitch and wheels to find and replace any broken or worn parts. Your plow won't respond well to adjustment if it has damaged or badly worn parts.

Here are the adjustment steps that Bowers suggests:

1. Have tractor wheels properly spaced. One wheel spacing for each tractor will give you least side draft and best plowing. Your owner's manual or dealer can tell you what this spacing is.

2. Adjust the colters so that they will cut about half of the depth of the furrow with the hub over the point of the plowshare.

3. Establish working depth and level the plow. Make one complete round of the field after you have the plow running level at the right depth. Then make the rest of the adjustments.

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Adjust Your Plow Before Field Work Starts - 2

4. Adjust the vertical hitch up or down so that it slopes slightly downward from the tractor drawbar.

5. Adjust the horizontal hitch sideways so that the front bottom cuts a furrow slice equal to the size of the plow bottom.

6. Adjust colters to roll the trash ahead of and under the furrow slice.

For more information on plow adjustment, ask your county farm adviser or write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of Circular 755, "Six Steps in Adjusting Moldboard Plows."

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3/7/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Septic Tanks Should Hold 500 Gallons

A recommended minimum limit of 500-gallon capacity for septic tanks has been approved by law.

Senate Bill 770, passed last summer by the Illinois Legislature, makes it unlawful to install a septic tank with a liquid capacity of less than 500 gallons or a volume of less than 66.5 cubic feet below the invert of the outlet pipe for any individual dwelling.

Provisions of this act do not apply to the owner-occupant of a single-family dwelling who wishes to make the installation himself to serve his own individual dwelling, provided he complies with all other state and local laws regarding septic tanks.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that 500 gallons should be minimum capacity of new septic tank installations for farm homes. Smaller sizes may involve both health hazards and difficulties in operation. Your county farm adviser has information to help you build or obtain an adequate rural sewage disposal system.

Andrew also points out that it is unlawful in Illinois to empty a septic tank drain into a road ditch. The drain should empty into its own properly installed subsurface absorption system.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

(Check with your dairy plants before releasing this story.)

Young men from _____ county who are interested in going to college this fall will have a chance on April 21 to take a free trip to the University of Illinois to look over the University in general and dairy technology teaching facilities in particular.

The trip is being offered by the _____, which is
(company)
cooperating with the University to recruit and train workers in the dairy technology field.

Because of a shortage of such workers, the dairy industry in Illinois is providing several scholarships, each worth \$1,000, to students who will be dairy technology freshmen next fall. Details on the scholarships and how to apply for them will be announced during the visit to the University on April 21, according to Farm Adviser _____.

"I'm sure there will be many high school seniors in _____ county who will want to make this worth-while trip," _____ says.

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DLP:s1
3/21/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Column Notes

We've just received word from the University of Illinois that--once again--several \$1,000 scholarships will be offered to students majoring in dairy technology. If you are interested or know someone who may be, this would be a good thing to investigate. Opportunities for college-trained men are greater now than they have ever been--especially in dairy technology. Officials at the University of Illinois estimate that there'll be twice as many jobs open in 1960 as there will be graduates to fill them.

Sometime ago we reported that there were several \$1,000 scholarships available to students entering the University of Illinois and majoring in dairy technology. Now comes the news that on April 21 the University is staging an open house in the dairy technology building to show high school seniors the facilities and to discuss with them the opportunities in this field. Details of the scholarship plan will be announced at that time. We in the extension office would be glad to talk with any high school senior or parent who may be interested.

Right now jobs are easy to get, but it may not always be that way. If jobs do get tight, a college education will help a lot. That's why we'd like to mention once again the several \$1,000 scholarships to be offered to dairy technology students at the University of Illinois. You may win one. Don't forget that details will be announced on April 21, date of the Dairy Technology Career Day at the University of Illinois. On that day the University is entertaining high school seniors who are interested in dairy technology or who want more information about it. You can get a free trip down and back.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

(The following information about E. I. Pilchard is for your information and use, if you wish, in your county publications.)

Open Pilchard Memorial Fund in 4-H Foundation

A memorial fund has been established in the Illinois 4-H Foundation to the memory of E. I. Pilchard, state leader of agricultural 4-H Clubs since 1923.

Members of the Pilchard family suggest that friends who wish to do so may contribute to this new Foundation fund or to the Illinois Heart Association.

The Illinois 4-H Foundation is a not-for-profit corporation to promote and aid the 4-H Club program. It is designed to receive gifts in support of long-range 4-H goals rather than individual specific projects. Gifts to the Foundation are deductible on income tax reports.

Pilchard was actively interested in the organization and work of the 4-H Foundation and was a member of the board of directors at the time of his death.

Edwin Ivan Pilchard, 64, University of Illinois associate professor of agricultural 4-H Club work and a lay leader in the Methodist Church in the Midwest, died about 9 a.m. Monday (March 26, 1956) in his home, 622 W. Healey Street.

Professor Pilchard had been a leader in agricultural 4-H work since joining the University of Illinois staff as an extension specialist 33 years ago. During that period agricultural 4-H membership in Illinois has grown from 4,389 to 30,093. He played a key role not only in the development of Illinois 4-H Club work, but also in national 4-H activities. He was presently serving on the land-grant college subcommittee on 4-H Club work, representing the Central States.

He was active in all kinds of youth work and since the war had served as Superintendent of the Junior Division of the Illinois State Fair. He was scheduled to take over these duties again in 1956. He was superintendent of the Junior Feeding Contest of the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago from 1925 to 1954.

Professor Pilchard joined the University of Illinois faculty February 1, 1923. He was a past president of the Urbana Exchange Club, of which he had been a member since 1926; a member of the Champaign County Farm Bureau; the A.F. & A.M., Scottish Rite Mason, Ansar Shrine; the American Association of University Professors; Farm House Fraternity; Alpha Zeta Fraternity; Gamma Sigma Delta, agriculture honorary; and Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension honorary.

He was a member of the First Methodist Church of Urbana and was active in the Methodist men's club. He served as Champaign district lay leader for the Methodist Church from 1946 to 1951, when he resigned because of ill health.

However, he retained the post of vice chairman of the Illinois Conference Board of Lay Activities to which he was named in 1946, and in July 1952 he was reelected to the general board of education for another four years.

He was a delegate to the Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church in 1948 and 1952 and was delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in San Francisco in 1952. He had been a member of the Illinois Conference Board of Education since 1948 and a member of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church since 1948.

He also represented the Methodist Church on the National Council on Religious Education of the National Council of Churches and was also a member of the official board and on the commission on education in the Urbana church.

Professor Pilchard is survived by his wife, Rose Anne, and four children, Mrs William E. Nagel, Wichita, Kansas, the former Helen Virginia Pilchard;

Open Pilchard Memorial Fund - 3

Mrs. Gordon W. Yapp, Glenmount, New York, the former Bette Jane Pilchard; Dr. Edwin I. Pilchard, Jr., Kewanee; and Mrs. Phillip K. Wiley, the former Patricia Ann Pilchard, Elk Rapids, Michigan; and six grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by a son, Capt. Robert M. Pilchard, USAF, who was killed in action over China June 16, 1944. He was a pilot of one of the B-29s which made the first bombing raids on the iron and steel works at Yawata, Japan.

Edwin Ivan Pilchard was born October 3, 1891, in Farmer City, the son of Merchant H. and Sarah Martha Sparr Pilchard. He was preceded in death by his father in 1941 and his mother in 1944. He attended Illinois State Normal University during the summers of 1910 and 1911 and Illinois Wesleyan University from the fall of 1912 through the spring of 1914. He entered the University of Illinois in the fall of 1914 and graduated in the spring of 1917. He attended the University of Chicago during the summer of 1945.

He was a member of the Mexican Border Service from July through October 1916, in Troop E of the First Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into the U.S. Army July 1, 1916.

He was married to Rose Anne Little of Normal on June 28, 1917.

From June 1917 until joining the University of Illinois staff, he farmed at East Lynn, operating 320 acres.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR YOUR
CROPS AND SOILS
PROGRAM

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(To be used with enclosed mat)

Legume Is Farmer's Nitrogen Factory

There are two groups of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. One group lives in the nodules on the roots of the legumes, and the other lives independently in the soil and feeds on organic matter, explains C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The legume bacteria let the legume plant feed and house them, and in return they supply the legume with nitrogen that they have taken out of the air. They establish themselves on the roots when the legume plant is a week or two old. The bacteria on the roots of an alfalfa crop that will produce four tons of hay during the season may fix 200 to 250 pounds of nitrogen. The bacteria on red clover that will yield three tons may fix 150 to 170 pounds of nitrogen per acre. For a four-ton crop of sweet clover, 200 pounds of nitrogen may be fixed by the time the clover matures.

The amount of nitrogen that legume bacteria can fix depends on the kind of legume, its stand and yield, the number of bacteria in the nodules on the roots and the amount of available nitrogen already in the soil. The number of these nitrogen-fixing bacteria will depend mainly on the lime, phosphate and potash content and the tilth of the soil.

The independent nitrogen-fixing bacteria feed on the soil organic matter and on soil minerals, such as calcium, phosphorus and

-more-

Legume Is Farmer's Nitrogen Factory - 2

potassium. The amount of nitrogen fixed by the independent nitrogen-fixing bacteria will probably average at least 25 pounds an acre annually. Under favorable conditions the amount may be 40 to 50 pounds.

Even at 25 pounds an acre the total would be 100 pounds for a four-year rotation. This amount of nitrogen would be equivalent to 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 500 pounds of ammonium sulphate.

Here in these nitrogen-fixing bacteria are the workers in the farm fertilizer factory that will fix nitrogen and apply it to your soil without cost or labor to you. All you have to do is to make conditions favorable for these bacteria by supplying plenty of plant food and maintaining healthy soil conditions.

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DLP:s1
3/28/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR YOUR
CROPS AND SOILS
PROGRAM

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(To be used with enclosed mat)

Legume Is Key Crop

Soil treatment applied according to test not only increases the yield of legumes and improves their feeding and soil-building value, says C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. It also determines the proportion of legumes that grow in legume-grass mixtures.

This effect of soil treatment can be seen every year on plots of the University soil experiment fields. To measure these differences, Pat Johnson, soil fertility specialist in charge of a group of soil experiment fields in southern Illinois, took samples of the first hay crop from four different soil treatment plots on the Newton Soil Experiment Field. He separated and weighed the different kinds of plants in each sample.

One plot received no soil treatment. That soil was too acid and too low in phosphorus and potassium to grow legumes of any kind. It produced 640 pounds of plant growth, 85 percent of which was weeds and 15 percent timothy.

The second plot received plenty of limestone, phosphate and potash. It produced 4,440 pounds of hay. This hay was 46 percent alfalfa and 41 percent red clover.

When phosphate was left out of the treatment, the yield dropped to 2,280 pounds, or about half as much as yield on the plot

-more-

that received full treatment. On the plot without phosphate, the percentage of alfalfa dropped sharply, while red clover and alsike clover increased. Here red clover made up more than 56 percent of the hay. These results show that alfalfa is somewhat more sensitive than either of the clovers to lack of soil phosphorus.

The fourth plot received no potash. The yield of hay was 2,260 pounds, and timothy made up 58 percent of the mixture. Timothy and other grasses--and even weeds--compete strongly for potassium and are able to get potassium from soils where legumes cannot. On this fourth plot, the timothy took the potash away from the legumes and left them to starve. On soils that are short of potash, grasses or weeds soon crowd out such legumes as alfalfa and red clover.

The legumes on the limestone, phosphate and potash plot probably produced or "fixed" in the neighborhood of 120 pounds of new nitrogen from the air, while legumes on the limestone and phosphate plot fixed only about 25 pounds.

The fully treated plot also produced twice as much organic matter, most of which was legume organic matter. The much greater root growth on this plot and the larger amount of organic matter supplied by the roots have been effective in improving soil tilth. The heavier top and root growth would also do a better job of controlling erosion on rolling land.

Illinois farmers do not have to guess at what it takes to grow heavy crops of legumes and legume-grass mixtures. Soil tests will tell not only where limestone, phosphate and potash are needed, but also how much of each is needed to the acre. Your farm adviser can tell you about this soil testing service.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive for Farm Advisers

Save Tractor Fuel With Proper Carburetor Adjustment

You can save from three to five gallons of fuel each day by properly adjusting the carburetor of your tractor.

Ray I. Shawl, professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests taking these steps to make the right adjustments:

First, turn down both the main needle valve and the idler until they seat lightly, and then open them 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns.

Adjust the small screw on the throttle lever until the idling speed is fast enough to keep the magneto from clicking.

After the engine is warm, turn the idling needle valve near the top of the carburetor until the engine smokes or runs irregularly. Then open it until the engine stops smoking and runs freely.

Open the throttle lever all the way to check the main load fuel adjustment. Then close the main needle valve slowly until the motor begins to miss or pop, and open the valve about a quarter turn.

Close the throttle lever and see whether or not the motor will pick up to full speed without hesitating. If not, open the main load adjustment slightly.

Hold the throttle in one place, and open or close the main needle valve slightly. Any increase in motor speed one way or the other will give you the most power.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

IHEA Spring Meeting on Home Space Needs

The spring conference of the Illinois Home Economics Association on "Your Home--Adventures, in Space" is open to homemakers, home economists in teaching, business and extension and anyone else who wishes to attend.

The latest news on space requirements for activities, equipment and storage in the home will be reviewed at this meeting on May 5.

Conference headquarters are the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, and registration begins at 8:30 a.m. The meeting will close with the luncheon session.

William H. Kapple, research assistant professor of architecture of the University of Illinois Small Homes Council, will report on the Space Laboratory which has been in use since 1951. This house has movable partitions that make it possible to completely change room plans and arrangements in a short time. Mr. Kapple will tell the reactions of families who have lived in this house.

Helen McCullough, University of Illinois associate professor of housing research, will give some space requirements for household activities found in her recent study. Storage requirements for each type of article likely to be stored in a home will also be discussed.

Space requirements for today's equipment will be reviewed by Helen Kendall, appliance director for Good Housekeeping magazine. At the luncheon, Edward C. Shauberger of the General Electric Company will speak on color, its relation to space and its use in creating a harmonious and happy home.

Luncheon reservations should be sent to Zoe Coulson, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Spring Clean-Up Makes Farms Safer

Thorough clean-up before spring work starts is good insurance against loss of property and man hours on your farm this summer. The few hours that you spend now to clean out hazards and put things in place may save you many days during the busy season, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One rule to emphasize in farm safety is "a place for everything and everything in its place." A recent study of hospitalized home accident victims showed that the largest single cause of injuries, other than hurry and carelessness, was disorder. In fact, disorder was responsible for putting one out of every five accident victims in the hospital.

Remove such trash as paper, rags and rubbish, scattered boxes and boards that may have accumulated from basement to attic. Clearly label medicine, drugs and insecticides, and keep them out of children's reach.

Check through the farm shop. Keep tools in their right places, and make sure hammer and ax handles are tight and in good condition. Remove piles of barbed wire, glass, scrap metals, loose boards, weeds and grass.

Barns are the principal work center for daily farm chores. To keep alleyways and work areas clear, it is important to find suitable locations and storage places for sacks of feed, tools and other equipment.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

To Farm Advisers--For Your Information

Special Farm Program Report

Which Shall I Plant--Corn or Soybeans?

Shall I comply with my acreage allotment?

This is the one big question facing farmers as they move into their fields across the corn belt.

The right decision will mean more money in the pockets of the farmer at harvest time.

Each farmer must answer this question for himself, report Earl Swanson and W. N. Thompson, agricultural economists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. No across-the-board recommendation can be made for everyone.

To make the decision easier for you, the University of Illinois has prepared the accompanying graph. At first it may look complicated. But don't forget that the decision isn't an easy one to make, so it will take some time to find the best answer.

Whether you plant within the allotment and plant the remaining "diverted acres" to soybeans or plant the normal number of acres to corn will depend on three variables. They are:

1. The open market price of corn (or support price, to be announced soon, for farmers not complying) necessary to make profits from compliance equal to profits from non-compliance.
2. Percent of reduction in corn acreage necessary to comply with allotment.
3. Productive ability of the soil in corn and soybean yields.

-more-

Whether you shift acres from corn to soybeans in order to comply will depend on many factors. You may not, for example, wish to change a well-established livestock system.

The following suggestions apply particularly to farmers selling most of their corn on the cash market. Compliance would make them eligible for the announced support price of \$1.50 a bushel.

The graph assumes a net support price of \$1.43 for corn and \$2.05 for soybeans when farmers comply. The net support price is the announced support price less estimated cost of storage, insurance and sealing.

To use the graph, it is first necessary to figure the percent you would have to reduce your corn acreage below what you would like to plant in order to comply.

For example, if you would normally plant 100 acres but your corn allotment is only 70 acres, the reduction would be 30 percent. Using this percent of reduction, you go to the proper figure at the bottom of the graph and read up until you bisect the line that represents the relative yields of corn to soybeans for your field.

You then read across to the left and you find the open market price of corn (or support price for farmers not complying) necessary to make your profit from compliance equal to your profit from non-compliance.

Now this is where you take the gamble. If you think you will get more for your corn than the figure shown on the graph, then it will pay you to plant the acreage you want to plant and forget about the allotment. However, if you think the open market price (or supported non-compliance price) will be lower, you will put money in your pocket by complying and seeding the "diverted acres" to soybeans.

If you expect your corn yields to be about twice those of soybeans, the top line of the graph is the one you should bisect to determine price. Most of the counties that have had comparable corn and soybean yields are in southern Illinois. There are, however, some in central Illinois.

If you expect corn yields to be about three times as large as soybean yields, use the bottom line. This yield ratio is likely to occur in northern Illinois counties.

The center line is for yield ratios of two and one-half bushels of corn to a bushel of soybeans. This will be the most common relationship in central Illinois.

Suppose your reduction is 30 percent and you expect yields of 75 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of soybeans. Then you would use the center line. Using the graph, you get \$1.29 as the price. This means that your profits would be the same from compliance as from non-compliance if you could get \$1.29 for the corn on the open market compared with a support price of \$1.50. If you had to reduce your corn acreage to 50 acres in order to comply, that would mean a 50 percent reduction. The graph says that if you can get above \$1.20 for your corn you will make more money by not complying.

In making your decision, remember that the support prices are guaranteed, but the open market prices are not known ahead of time.

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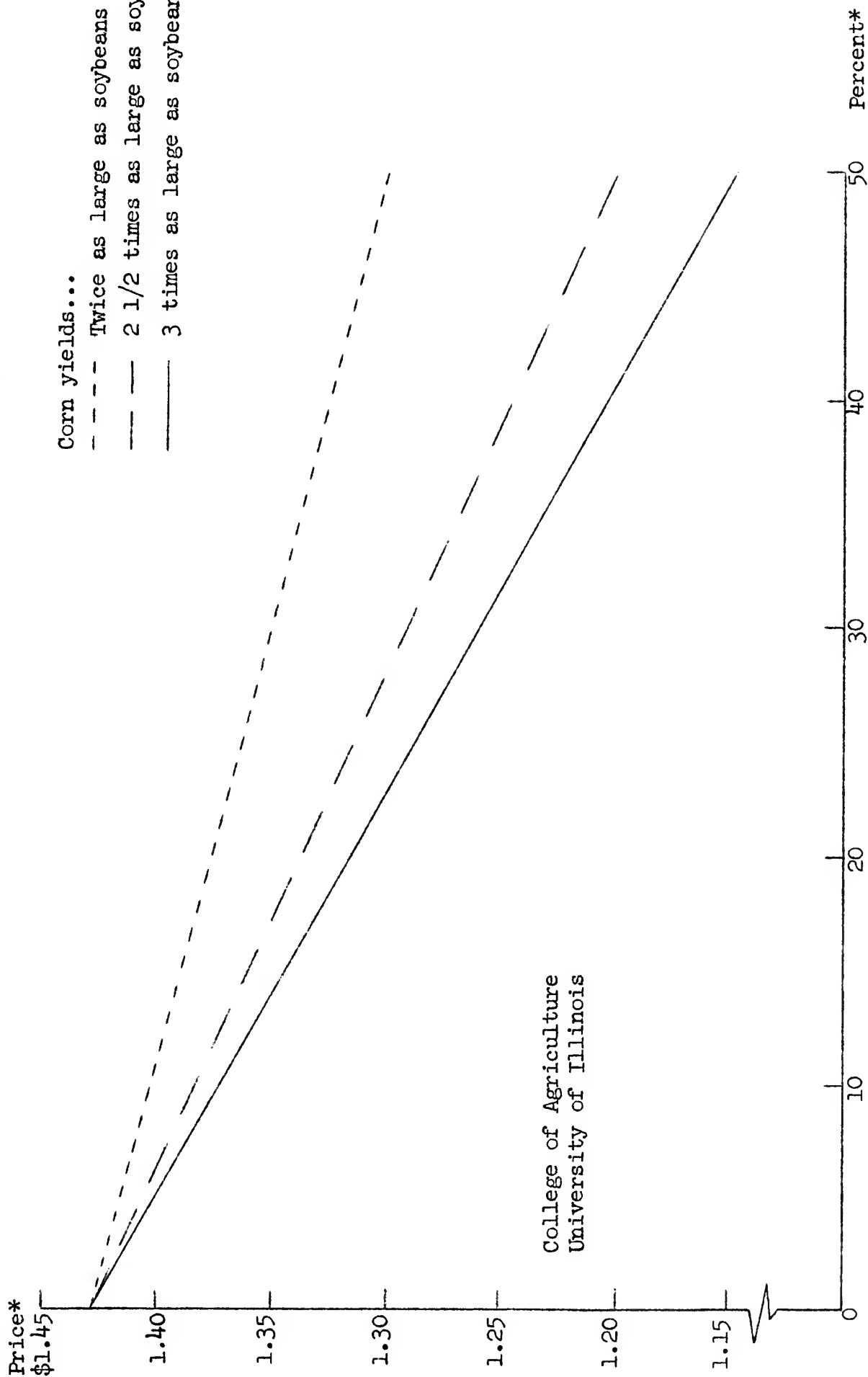
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14/18/56

Cutlines for the
enclosed graph

This graph will help you decide whether to comply or not comply with corn acreage allotments. Price* is the open market price of corn (or support price for farmer not complying) necessary to make profits from compliance equal profits from non-compliance. Percent* is the percent of reduction in corn acreage necessary to comply with allotment.

-30-

COMPLIANCE OR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH CORN ALLOTMENTS



From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

NOTE TO THE EDITOR: Three followup articles will be mailed from this office at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. They will be on the corn, soybean, dairy and livestock situations, of high interest to your readers concerned with farming.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Farm Program Report (three more articles to come)

1956 Farm Program

(First of a Series)

URBANA—Farmers still have a farm program for this year even though President Eisenhower vetoed the 1956 farm bill.

"Apparently there has been some misunderstanding about the effects of the veto," points out L. H. Simerl, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois.

"The veto does not mean that we do not or will not have a farm program," he said.

The 1956 farm program will be very much like that in effect last year, reports Simerl. As in 1955, it will be carried out largely under the permanent laws that various Congresses have enacted—notably the Agricultural Acts of 1938, 1948, 1949, and 1954.

These acts are basic laws that define parity prices, establish price support levels, provide acreage allotments and marketing quotas and provide for a surplus disposal program.

A summary of the major items in the 1956 farm program follows:

Corn. Price support will average \$1.50 a bushel for corn grown under acreage allotments. A lower level of price support, not yet known, will be available for corn not grown under acreage allotments.

Carryover stocks of corn next October 1 will be more than 1.1 billion bushels, or about equal to average annual production in Iowa and Illinois combined.

Soybeans. The price support level for the 1956 crop will average \$2.15 a bushel, compared with \$2.04 for the 1955 crop. There is no surplus of soybeans,
(more)

and the carryover next October 1 will be only a few million bushels.

Wheat. Price support will average \$2.00 a bushel for wheat grown under acreage allotments. The carryover next October 1 will be about 1.1 billion bushels, equal to one average crop and enough to supply the nation's food needs for more than two years.

Uncle Sam is pushing exports of wheat by (1) selling to foreign buyers at 80 to 93 cents a bushel less than domestic prices, (2) selling for foreign currencies, (3) selling on credit and (4) giving wheat to needy, friendly peoples.

In spite of these efforts, exports are declining and may not exceed 250 million bushels during this marketing year.

Oats. As announced earlier, price support remains at 59 cents a bushel. There are no acreage allotments. A carryover of around 360 million bushels, about one-fourth of an average crop, is expected on July 1.

Sorghum Grains. Price supports will be \$1.80 a hundred pounds. There are no acreage allotments or marketing quotas. A carryover of about 75 million bushels, one-third of a crop, is expected next October 1.

Production of sorghum grains, a feed that is a good substitute for corn, is increasing rapidly in the south and west on land taken out of wheat and cotton. Since last July 1, foreign buyers have taken more than 50 million bushels of sorghum grains, largely in place of corn.

Barley. The price of barley will be supported at 93 cents a bushel. A carryover of around 130 million bushels, one-half a crop, is likely next July 1.

Dairy Products. Prices for manufactured dairy products (butter, cheese, and dry milk) will be supported at levels to reflect to farmers \$3.25 a hundred pounds for milk and 58.6 cents a pound for butterfat. This support price for milk is 10 cents a hundred pounds higher than last year, while the support for butterfat is 2.4 cents a pound higher.

(more)

Special Farm Program Report - 3

During this past year the government purchased for price support dairy products equivalent to about 3 percent of all milk produced. Milk production so far this year is about 12 percent greater than last year.

Other Programs. Several "unseen" farm programs are helping to support farm prices and income. These are some examples: (1) Public Law 480 (1954) provides for the disposal of farm surpluses by sale for foreign currencies (rather than dollars usually required) and for grants to needy friendly peoples. One billion dollars was authorized for this program. (2) Fifty million dollars is being spent this year to increase the use of fluid milk in school lunches. (3) Four hundred million dollars will be used to support prices of perishables.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

(With glossy print of graph)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Farm Program Report (two more articles to come)

Which Shall I Plant--Corn or Soybeans?

(Second of a Series)

URBANA--Shall I comply with my acreage allotment?

This is the one big question facing farmers as they move into their fields across the corn belt.

The right decision will mean more money in the pockets of the farmer at harvest time.

Each farmer must answer this question for himself, report Earl Swanson and W. N. Thompson, agricultural economists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. No across-the-board recommendation can be made for everyone.

To make the decision easier for you, the University of Illinois has prepared the accompanying graph. At first it may look complicated. But don't forget that the decision isn't an easy one to make, so it will take some time to find the best answer.

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2. Percent of reduction in corn acreage necessary to comply with allotment
3. Productive ability of the soil in corn and soybean yields.

-more-

Whether you shift acres from corn to soybeans in order to comply will depend on many factors. You may not, for example, wish to change a well-established livestock system.

The following suggestions apply particularly to farmers selling most of their corn on the cash market. Compliance would make them eligible for the announced support price of \$1.50 a bushel.

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14/18/56

Cutlines for the
enclosed graph

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Special Farm Program Report (One more article to come)

Where Is the Livestock Farmer?

(Third of a Series)

URBANA--Veto of the 1956 farm bill will not drastically change the plans of farmers who normally market most of their grain through livestock.

No doubt the average Illinois livestock farmer will be thinking of several points in relation to the announced program of price supports of not less than 82 1/2 percent of parity for basic crops. The big decision is whether profits from grain marketed through livestock will equal those received on the open market or through supports.

The increase in the support price of corn from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a bushel will affect the livestock operator only if he buys corn or other feed grains, reports H. C. M. Case, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois.

In spite of the somewhat higher support price for corn, the livestock farmer will see little advantage in keeping within the allotment. Especially is this true if he needs more feed for his livestock than he can produce on the allotted acreage.

At this late date, corn is the only feed grain that could be affected in Illinois during 1956 by farm program changes unless farmers make use of grain sorghums. The increased support price on corn may lead more grain farmers to stay within their acreage allotments in order to gain advantage of the price support.

The \$1.50 support is considerably above the price of corn at harvest time in 1955 and well above the current price of corn. It will be quite an incentive for grain farmers to stay within their allotments.

If corn yields are near normal levels in 1956, the price of corn at harvest time can be expected to be considerably below the support level, as many farmers will not stay within their allotments.

The \$400 million support for perishable products, which includes meat products, should act as an offset to the prospective increase in cost of feed due to higher price supports.

By veto of the farm bill, the principle of flexible price legislation has been saved, points out Case. In the long run, flexible price supports are more favorable to the livestock producer than high, rigid supports.

If allowed to operate, flexible price supports permit prices of basic crops to seek a level during times of large supplies that will encourage the farmer to feed more grain to livestock. This extra use as feed helps to hold down the accumulation of surplus feed crops.

This fact was well demonstrated in 1953, when high price supports for corn discouraged hog and beef cattle feeding. The result was about \$30 hogs and \$40 cattle. Much, if not all, of the surplus corn then on hand would have been fed in that period if corn had not been priced so high. Yes, and the consumer would have eaten more meat if it had cost less.

The soil bank plan, if it could be passed at this session, would be a practical way to enable farmers to cooperate in the program to reduce the accumulation of surplus crops.

By starting plans in the fall of 1956, livestock farmers could cooperate fully in this proposed program in 1957. Winter legislation is seldom passed in time to become effective during the same crop year.

Livestock farmers might want to change their programs if there is a soil bank. Since such plans must be made well in advance, it would be wise to consider now what you would do if there is a soil bank plan.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Farm Program Report (last of articles)

The 1956 Dairy Farm Program

(Last of a Series)

URBANA--Price increases in milk and butterfat supports in 1956, as outlined by President Eisenhower, may be offset somewhat by higher feed costs for dairymen who buy feed.

No one knows definitely how the higher price supports of basic crops will reflect in additional feed costs, but the trend is usually higher, points out R. W. Bartlett, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Higher price supports for dairy products will mean an extra nickel per 100 pounds of milk for the Illinois dairy farmer. Cream producers will receive about two cents extra per pound of butter.

This will mean extra profits for dairymen who produce their own feed. But additional feed costs may take a big portion of this extra price from those who have to buy feed that contains supported grains.

For the immediate future, the increase of 46 cents per 100 pounds in the price of Class I milk effective on April 16, is more significant than the increase in price support to the 22,000 dairy farmers selling milk in the Chicago milkshed. The increase will continue through May and June; in July it will be reduced to 26 cents per 100 pounds.

Since not quite 50 percent of the milk produced during these months is sold as Class I, the 46-cent increase will raise the blend price to producers about 20 cents per 100 pounds while the increase is in effect.

-more-

The 1956 Dairy Farm Program - 2

This question is heard frequently. Wouldn't it be desirable to restore prices of dairy products to 90 percent of parity? Industrial wage rates have increased; why shouldn't dairy farmers be given corresponding price increases?

From a long-time viewpoint, restoring dairy prices to 90 percent of parity would hurt rather than help dairy farmers, advises Bartlett.

In the first place, higher butter prices would reduce butter consumption. From 1935 to 1938, consumers used 16.8 pounds of butter per person. By 1953, the average had dropped to 8.5 pounds, or about half. During the latter period, a 90 percent of parity support was in effect.

Butter prices have been supported at 75 percent of parity from April 1, 1954, to the present time. The result has been to increase butter consumption to 9.2 pounds per person in 1955, or 8.2 percent above the 1953 figure, when 90 percent of parity was in effect.

A return to 90 percent of parity would reverse the present upward trend in butter consumption, contends Bartlett.

Increased production per cow and more cows per herd are two reasons for the surplus headache, though these increases are partly offset by fewer dairy herds.

Milk production is likely to total three billion pounds more this year than in 1955. Since only two billion pounds will be needed to take care of the increase in population, there will be about one billion more pounds to increase our surplus or to be marketed in some new way.

Producers are producing more milk per cow and more per herd. For the United States, production per cow averaged 13 percent more in 1955 than in 1947. But in the Chicago milkshed, production per head was 37 percent greater in 1955 than in 1947.

Under these conditions, restoring 90 percent of parity would increase milk surpluses and tend to lower the per capita consumption of milk.

Because of strong competition from substitutes, the dairy industry should not price itself out of a market, Bartlett advises. Cotton producers are now face to face with high production under high parity supports and less and less market for their product.

Would high price supports operate in the same way for dairy products? Dairymen should consider this possibility carefully and govern their actions accordingly.

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JCE:mi
4/20/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Reduce Hog Concentrates With Legume Pasture

You can feed up to 40 percent less concentrates when you take pigs out of drylot and put them on a good legume pasture.

_____, _____ county farm adviser, says that alfalfa makes good hog pasture, and it is the most important hay and pasture crop in Illinois. It will grow on almost all soils in Illinois except those that are very acid or poorly drained.

_____ says that how you prepare the seedbed is important, as well as what mixtures and seeding rates you use. Answers to these and other questions about alfalfa are given in a new circular just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The publication--Circular 756, Alfalfa--covers these topics: soils best for alfalfa, how to precondition the field, preparing the seedbed, when to sow alfalfa, mixtures and seeding rates, managing alfalfa, diseases, insects, the meaning of hard seed, inoculation, varieties, certification and recommended varieties.

Circular 756 is available from the farm adviser's office or from the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Cooperators Receive Soybean Survey Reports

About _____ farmers in _____ county have received final reports on a soybean production survey with which they assisted during 1955, according to Farm Adviser _____.

J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, believes the response of 850 Illinois farmers is a fine tribute to Illinois soybean producers and their willingness to share their information, _____ reports.

Hackleman was in charge of the Illinois survey, which was part of an over-all survey sponsored by the American Soybean Association. He points out that the total of 850 responses in Illinois is about the same as the number responding in all the other states combined.

The Illinois survey was taken in the five counties in each of the nine crop-reporting districts that had the highest soybean production.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Swine-Feeding Bulletin Available

A new bulletin that should be of particular interest to manufacturers and distributors of protein supplements is now available at your farm adviser's office.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____ says University of Illinois Bulletin 599, "Adequacy of Protein in Swine Rations in Illinois," is a comprehensive study of swine-feeding practices in various areas of the state.

The author, R. J. Mutti, agricultural marketing specialist at the University, found a wide variation in feeding practices in different parts of the state. Persons advising farmers should have this information in order to make sound recommendations to farmers about feeding protein, _____ says.

Studies were conducted in five areas, each with somewhat different farming practices. The five areas studied in Illinois were the Northwestern and Northeastern (mixed livestock), Western (livestock and grain), Eastern (cash grain) and South-Central (general farming).

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DLN:sl
4/18/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest Opens

They're off and running in the 1956 Illinois Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest.

This week 158 Illinois 4-H'ers and vocational agriculture students in 33 counties are starting 209 broiler flocks to compete in the June 22 finals in Lincoln.

From _____ county, _____ have entered the contest.

These youngsters will be trying to produce better broilers than last year's champions, which tipped the scales at a healthy 4.1 pounds each at nine weeks. _____ County Farm Adviser _____ says top-place broilers must be well fleshed and have good body form as well as weight to win the contest.

Entries will be judged at the Armour Creameries in Lincoln at the end of the nine-week feeding period. An entry is either 100 straight-run or 50 cockerel chicks of one breed. Contestants may enter more than one flock as long as each is a different breed.

Purpose of the contest is to make 4-H and vocational agriculture broiler projects more interesting and something to be proud of. Prizes are furnished by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association. The State Department of Agriculture, the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University also cooperate in sponsoring the contest.

ENTRANTS IN THE 1956 ILLINOIS JUNIOR CHICKEN-OF-TOMORROW CONTEST

BOONE: Marilyn Luckey, Cherry Valley; and Otis S. Setser Jr., Garden Prairie.

BROWN: Carol Goudschaal, Clayton; and David Randall Roote, Versailles.

CARROLL: Ronald L. Geison, Chadwick; and Donald Greenawalt and Edward Schwitters, Milledgeville.

CASS: Corbett E. Ham Jr., Jim Harris, Pat Harris, Dean Nordsiek, Don Piper and Rick Schultz, all of Beardstown.

CHAMPAIGN: John D. Bermingham, Thomasboro; and Sandra Mills, Homer.

CHRISTIAN: Dallas L. Kent, Morrisonville; and Carl Klindworth, Pana.

COOK: Georgia Bergman and Wesley Plote, Palatine.

DuPAGE: Agnes Cheze and Tom Cheze, Bensenville.

FAYETTE: Patricia Ann Beckman, Everett Smithson, Dwayne Ray Guffey and Roger Bosomworth, Loogootee; Cecil Blankenship, Mulberry Grove; Lawrence Allen Boaz and Mike Mason, Bingham; Tommy Kershaw, Fillmore; Glen Moreland, Roger Eugene Sperry and Harold C. Thoman, Ramsey; Harold Dean Perkins, Hagarstown; Everett Leon Ritchie, St. Elmo; Beverly Ann Robertson, Cowden; David Schmid and Fred D. Schmitt Jr., Shobonier; Kenneth Wuehler, Kinmundy; and Frank McKinney Jr., Vivian M. McNary, Keith Merriman, Kenneth Merriman, Larry H. Pennington, Joe Prosise, Tommy Joe Smith, Arville L. Thompson, Maurice Thompson, Tommy Thompson and Larry Wright, all of Vandalia.

FRANKLIN: Kenneth Bolen and John Dee Hatchett, Akin.

GRUNDY: Ronald Golimowski and Robert Nelson, Morris; and Berdean Twait, Gardner.

HANCOCK: Robert McAllister, Elvaston.

JO DAVIESS: Peggy Jones, Tommy Jones, Judy Patterson and Shirley Patterson, Hanover; and Jerry Reusch, Scales Mound.

KANE: Glenn E. Johnson and Thomas Lee Johnson, Maple Park.

KENDALL: David Matteson, Newark.

LaSALLE: Wendell Peterson, Seneca.

LIVINGSTON: Roger Branz and Marshall Danker, Dwight.

LOGAN: Ed Cherry, Williamsville; Jimmie Edwards, Beason; Paul E. Gleason, and Karen Kleinschmidt, Lincoln.

McHENRY: Ann Marlowe, Dean Marlowe and Lyle Marlowe, Huntley; Charlie Sowers, Ringwood; and Robert Hughes, Woodstock.

MACON: Larry Austin, Maroa.

MACOUPIN: Veryl Reiher, Carlinville.

MADISON: Robert J. Acord, Jim Dixon, Ronnie Eveans, Frank Howard, Jerry McCollum, Lonnie Mouser, Mickey Shaw and Frank Street, Cottage Hills; Dale Ahlmeyer, David Brown, Larry Duncan, Bobby Fairless, Don Hill, Louis Janssen and Charles B. Waters, Bethalto; Frankie Edelen and Glenn Heflin, Moro; Curtis Iberg, Highland; and Richard Knoche and Jack Sauls, Edwardsville.

MARION: Jon Winston, Salem.

MENARD: Kenneth Gustafson, Athens; and David DeHart, Robert Deverman, Wayne Estes, Larry McKee, Tom Ostermeier, Darrel E. Sanart, Ronald G. Stevens, Jerry Tice, Carolyn Westerfeld and Mary Westerfeld, all of Greenview.

MONTGOMERY: Joe Chausse, Nokomis; John R. Hanke, Butler; and Lloyd Hanna, Jr., Farmersville.

MOULTRIE: Larry West, Lovington.

OGLE: Lowell Taylor, Oregon; and Paul Wolfe, Polo.

PIATT: H. James Perry, White Heath.

SANGAMON: Ronnie Pierce, Pawnee; Judith Schafer, Springfield; and Joseph Stanford and Rosemary Winters, Illiopolis.

SCHUYLER: Larry Keith Dodds, Rushville.

SHELBY: William Otto Cole and Earl Walker, Windsor; and Morrison E. McClure, Assumption.

STEPHENSON: Larry Bidlingmaier, Frederic A. Block, Jerald Hale, Ray Holloway, Dennis Lee, Dwayne Meier, Ben Stubbe Jr. and Alvin Wire, Winslow; Garry L. Broge, Ronald Gassman, Jerry Henriksen, Larry Henriksen, Merlyn Knapp, Gary L. Kuhl, Jerry Ralph Kuhl, Keith Kuhlemeyer, Donald R. Measke, Marvin Measke, David Macomber, Leon Obenchain, Harold Pohl, Dean Richtemeyer and LaVerne Robieson, all of Lena; Stewart Duth, Kent; Roger Jacobs, Eleroy; Judy Katzenberger, Pearl City; Clair Price and Jerome Shippy, McConnell; Theodore M. Staub, Ronnie Stouffer and Darryl Wybourn, Waddams Grove; and Ernest Wyssbrod and Roger Wyssbrod, Browntown, Wis.

WHITESIDE: Leslie Gowan and Duane Stern, Sterling.

WOODFORD: Glenna J. Blunier and Walter D. Blunier, Eureka.

from Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR YOUR
CROPS AND SOILS
PROGRAM

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(To be used with enclosed mat)

How Deep Do Corn Roots Go?

Most of the roots of the corn plant are found in the top 10 inches of soil, but some go down 6 feet. This interesting information on the growth of corn roots came from a careful study made by Fehrenbacher and Snider, soil researchers at the University of Illinois. The study was made on a plot of the Kewanee Soil Experiment Field, which had been treated with limestone, rock phosphate and potash and on which clover was a regular part of the rotation. The corn yield on this plot was 80 bushels for the year in which the study was made.

The total weight of the corn roots in an acre was 2,008 pounds. The weight of the roots in the top 10 inches of surface soil amounted to 1,419 pounds, or 70.7 percent of the total root weight. With most of the corn roots in the top 10 inches of soil, it is important to have this layer well supplied with plant food and organic matter, advises C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The next 10-inch layer (10 to 20 inches) contained only 236 pounds of roots. This amounted to 11.7 percent of the total root weight.

While the amount of corn roots extending down into the subsoil is relatively small, those roots are important in tapping the reserve supply of plant food and moisture in these deeper layers of soil.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Home Advisers

Home Advisers to UI Conference

_____, _____ county home adviser, and
Name

_____, assistant home adviser, will attend the annual Home
Name
Economics Extension Conference at the University of Illinois May 7-10.

Recent research which affects the homemaker and her family
will keynote the conference program. Beth Peterson, home economist,
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., will discuss research as it affects
fashions in clothing and in home furnishings.

Ross Miller, Miller and O'Neill, Decatur, Illinois, will re-
port on trends in floor coverings. Both pile and smooth floor cover-
ings will be considered.

Two sessions will be devoted to "Understanding Ourselves and
Others," with Dr. Leo A. Hellmer, University of Illinois Professor of
Psychology, as the speaker. Miriam Sheldon, University of Illinois
Dean of Women, will discuss "A Woman and Her Job." This will be fol-
lowed by a symposium on "How I See My Job in the County," with home ad-
visers from six counties participating.

Home economics 4-H Club work has an important place in the
three-day conference. Mary Omen, home economist, J. C. Penney, New
York, will give home advisers suggestions for planning and staging 4-H
style reviews. Members of the state 4-H Club staff will hold sessions
on food and clothing project work.

The Home Advisers' Association annual meeting is scheduled for
Wednesday afternoon. Officers to be elected are _____

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Rented Land Has Conservation Problems

Conservation on the 40 percent of land that is rented in the North-Central States lags behind conservation on owner-operated land.

A recent North-Central regional bulletin, "Conservation on Rented Land in the Midwest," describes special problems in leasing rented land so that conservation will be practiced on it and suggests ways of helping to solve these problems. Experiment stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Alaska co-operated in producing the bulletin.

You can look at a copy in your county farm adviser's office, or you can write directly to the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Urbana, for one.

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RAJ:sl
5/2/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

New Book Features 576 Different House Plans

One of the most exciting new books for home planners is now available.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ invites anyone in _____

county who is interested in new housing to drop in at the office and look at this attractive new book called "Contemporary Farmhouses."

Published for the colleges of agriculture in the North Central States by the University of Illinois, this revolutionary book not only shows 576 different house plan combinations on 24 divided pages, but it has 22 pages of information you'll need to bring your thinking up to the minute on house design, construction, materials and equipment.

The book includes tips on planning your home, the house and its surroundings, construction ideas and features, air conditioning, heating equipment, lighting and wiring, and even a section on ideas for outdoor plantings and planning.

But the best feature of all is the section covering many possible plan combinations especially designed for houses on farms or in other uncrowded locations.

The name Flexipan has been given to the planning system, for the basic idea is flexibility and variety of choice. The book is not intended as a do-it-yourself handbook, but rather as a guide for builders, dealers, architects and rural leaders, as well as the family itself. With it there is plenty of opportunity to use imagination in the choice of a plan. But, even more, the book will help to make decisions now that will allow for future changes and perhaps prevent costly and unnecessary mistakes.

Although the book emphasizes the particular problems that apply to farm houses, the Flexiplan makes it possible to put designs together so that they are entirely suitable for nonfarm situations.

In the planning section of "Contemporary Farmhouses," the layout sheets are divided in the middle so that the living and work areas appear on the left-hand side of the divided pages and the bedrooms on the right. You can put together any combination you like, with several possible alternatives to fit the location.

The new planning book was published on May 1, 1956. Your county farm or home extension agent may have a copy that you can see. Or address a card or letter to the state college of agriculture to find out how and where you can obtain a copy. Publication is by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois. If more convenient, you may order direct from the press at the established price of \$3.50 a copy.

"Contemporary Farmhouses" is officially listed as Regional Publication 58, as well as Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 600. It is a contribution from the cooperative research program of the agricultural experiment stations in the North Central States. The book was prepared by Murlin R. Hodgell at the University of Illinois under the direction of a regional technical committee. The participating group includes the agricultural experiment stations of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Southern Illinois Can Use More Dairying

One way to increase farm income in southern Illinois is through higher dairy production.

That's the conclusion reached by R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois, and Alex Reed, Southern Illinois University, after a study of dairying reports in the 16 southernmost counties in Illinois.

Bartlett and Reed, two agricultural economists, believe that the area contains all the features favorable to expansion of dairying and that such an intensive system of agriculture as dairying is necessary to most of these counties if farmers are to realize higher farm incomes.

The researchers recommend a program in the area to get higher production from each dairy cow through improved feeding and breeding practices and culling the low producers. Dairy farmers in this section should consider more use of improved pastures, grass silage and artificial insemination.

They should also increase the number of cows in their herds, develop markets for Grade A milk and increase the production of Grade A milk as markets for this grade are opened.

These 16 counties are strategically located close to potential milk markets, Bartlett and Reed point out. In addition, per-capita sales of milk within the counties themselves can be increased, and more southern markets--as far south as Florida and Texas--can be developed for fresh concentrated milk.

For more information about this study and report, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of University of Illinois Bulletin 596, "Production and Utilization of Milk in 16 Southern Illinois Counties," or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Livestock Judging Guide Available

"Every time a stockman buys or sells an animal, he judges--or misjudges--livestock. The successful stockman, therefore, is a keen judge."

These are the first words you'll find when you begin reading "Judging Livestock," a new University of Illinois College of Agriculture circular available in _____ County Farm Adviser _____'s office.

This easy-to-read 48-page circular should be valuable to the beginner and veteran stockman alike, _____ says.

Included are pictures of animals typical for their breed, judging forms, information on judging contests and terms used in describing livestock.

This circular, No. 752, is a revision of Circular 579. The revisions are intended to present more information about breeds and to bring discussion of livestock, especially hogs, in line with current judging trends.

-30-

DLN:sl
5/23/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Soil Tests (Up) (Drop) in _____ County

The Extension Soil Testing Laboratory in _____ county tested some _____ acres of farmland, or about _____ soil samples, during 1955, according to Farm Adviser _____.

In the entire state, the extension soil laboratories tested 1,317,600 acres of farm land, or about 353,000 soil samples, during the year. In addition, 50 commercial soil testing laboratories tested 401,158 acres, or 116,066 soil samples.

Grand total for the state in 1955 was 1,718,758 acres of land tested for acidity, phosphorus and potassium.

During 1954, 1,685,222 acres were tested in Illinois by both county extension and commercial laboratories out of some 25,000,000 crop and arable pasture acres in the state.

In _____ county, _____ acres were tested in 1954 out of _____ acres of crop and pasture land.

These figures show that testing needs to be stepped up if we are to retest all of the acreage once in every five or six years, as we need to do.

-30-

DLP:sl
5/23/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(To go with Mat #71203-F enclosed)

House Plan Combines Kitchen and Work Area

Combining the kitchen, eating and work areas in this new farmhouse plan provides a real control center, since it has a three-way exposure that will let you see both guest and service entrances, drive, road and farm buildings.

Special features include a large side porch and divided bath, says Farm (Home) Adviser _____. This plan also provides 70 square feet of closet space that is conveniently located.

You can get construction drawings of this plan showing from one to 12 variations, with attached garage connected by a breezeway and with a basement, second floor or any desired number of bedrooms all on the first floor.

Midwest Flexiplan series 71203, which you can get either from your county farm or home adviser's office or from the College of Agriculture, Urbana, shows how to build this and many other one-story or 1½-story combinations of this arrangement.

You can also ask your county farm or home adviser to see a copy of Bulletin 600, "Contemporary Farmhouses," which contains a combination of 576 different farmhouse plan layouts and many ideas on design, construction and materials.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Extension Trainee Will Work in County

Farm Adviser _____ announces that _____
of _____ will spend three months this summer working as an extension trainee
in _____ county starting June 11.

_____ is one of 13 members of the extension training program at the
University of Illinois College of Agriculture who will spend this summer working
in Illinois county extension offices. All will get college credit toward gradua-
tion for this work, _____ says.

Students who enroll in the course are assigned to work with selected
county farm advisers for training in extension work under a program of learning
by doing, says W. D. Murphy, in charge of extension training at the College of
Agriculture. The farm advisers are selected on the basis of their knowledge of
extension, capability as teachers and experience.

Summer trainees and their counties include John D. Sweeney, Lexington,
McLean county; Allen Wagner, Marissa, Montgomery county; Charles Shuman, Sullivan,
Grundy county; Norlyn Taylor, Oregon, Will county; Karl Poorbaugh, El Paso, Macon
county; George Myers, Littleton, Douglas county; Harold D. Baker, Heyworth, Clin-
ton county; Richard Bell, Wapella, Mason county; Gordon Bidner, Farmer City,
Shelby county; Thomas Booker, Buffalo, Sangamon county; Herbert Nelson, Altona,
Henry county; Marshall Rall, Hanover, Vermilion county; Norman Johnson, Crystal
Lake, Lake county; and Robert Miller, Cowden, Effingham county.

(Add biographical material on your trainee here.)

McLean County

John D. Sweeney, Lexington, Illinois - a senior in the College of Agriculture.
Raised on a farm in McLean County.
Has been a 4-H Club member, farmed for five years and served in the Field Artillery of the U. S. Army for two years.

Montgomery County

Allen W. Wagner, Marissa, Illinois - a junior in College of Agriculture.
Raised on a dairy and grain farm in St. Clair County.
4-H Club member eight years. Served as junior leader and leader. Was State Dairy Project winner, National Demonstration Contest winner and delegate to National 4-H Club Congress. Awarded FFA State Farmer degree. Member of the Cooperative Extension Club of the College.

Grundy County

Charles W. Shuman, Sullivan, Illinois - a senior in College of Agriculture.
Raised on a farm in Moultrie County.
4-H Club member eight years and received State Project Honor Member and Outstanding Club Member awards. Received the FFA State Farmer Degree. Member of the U. S. Army Reserves.

Will County

C. Norlyn Taylor, Oregon, Illinois - junior at Iowa State College, transferring to University of Illinois College of Agriculture for the summer term.
Raised on a farm in Ogle County.
4-H Club member 10 years, served as junior leader and delegate to State 4-H Leadership Conference.

Macon County

H. Karl Poorbaugh, El Paso, Illinois - a sophomore in College of Agriculture. Comes from a dairy farm in Woodford County. Served in the Armored Vehicle Corps of the U. S. Army two years. A member of the University of Illinois Glee Club. Married.

Douglas County

George N. Myers, Littleton, Illinois - a senior in the College of Agriculture. Raised on a farm in McDonough County. 4-H Club member 10 years. Delegate to National 4-H Club Congress as a state winner in Farm and Home Safety and delegate to State 4-H Leadership Conference. Served in Army Engineers two years. Married.

Clinton County

Harold D. Baker, Heyworth, Illinois - a senior in College of Agriculture. Raised on a grain and dairy farm in McLean County. 4-H Club member 8 years, served as junior leader and received Outstanding Member and Key Club awards. Received F.F.A. State Farmer Degree. Member of Dairy Production and Cooperative Extension Club of the College.

Mason County

Richard E. Bell, Wapella, Illinois - a senior in the College of Agriculture. Raised on a grain farm in DeWitt County. 4-H Club member 8 years and a State Project Honor Member. In F.F.A. received the State Farmer Degree. Was an IFYE delegate to Ecuador from June to December 1955.

Shelby County

J. Gordon Bidner, Farmer City, Illinois - a junior in the College of Agriculture. Raised on a general farm in Piatt County. 4-H Club member four years, serving as president and federation member. In F.F.A. he was sectional president and a member of judging teams.

Sangamon County

O. Thomas Booker, Buffalo, Illinois - a junior in the College of Agriculture. Raised on a farm in Sangamon County. 4-H Club member 8 years, junior leader, received State Outstanding Member award, and a delegate to State 4-H Leadership Conference. Member of the Cooperative Extension Club of the College.

Henry County

D. Herbert Nelson, Altona, Illinois - a junior in College of Agriculture. Raised on a farm in Knox County. 4-H Club work eight years. Received County and State Project Honor and Outstanding Member awards.

Vermilion County

Marshall L. Rall, Hanover, Illinois - a senior in the College of Agriculture. Raised on a farm in JoDaviess County. Has been a 4-H Club member and worked as bookkeeper and then manager of the JoDaviess Livestock Marketing Association prior to serving in the Korean War. Member of the Cooperative Extension Club of the College. Married.

Lake County

Norman E. Johnson, Crystal Lake, Illinois - a senior in College of Agriculture. Raised on a dairy farm in McHenry County. 4-H Club member eight years and served as county leader. Served in the Army as a cryptographer for two years and was D.H.I.A. supervisor in McHenry County four years. Member of the Dairy Production and Cooperative Extension Club of the College.

Effingham County

Robert F. Miller, Cowden, Illinois - a senior in the College of Agriculture. Raised on a farm in Fayette County. 4-H Club member five years. Served in Navy four years. Attended Blackburn College before transferring to Illinois. Member of the Cooperative Extension Club of the College.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 1 on 1956 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Experts Here for Fitness Field Day

Two expert physical training specialists will be in _____ county for 4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____.

Farm Adviser _____ says the two are Edmund A. Bernauer and Jozef Ruys, both graduate students at the University of Illinois School of Physical Education.

Keeping-Fit Field Day is scheduled to start at _____ o'clock at the _____ in _____, _____ says.

Bernauer was graduated from Indiana University with a B.S. degree in physical education and has an M.S. degree from the University of Illinois. He is working on his doctor's degree in physiology and has been a freshman track coach at the University.

Ruys received his B.S. degree from the Academy of Physical Education, Amsterdam, Holland and taught in the School of Physiotherapy in Haarlem, Holland. He has been coordinator of physical education in the Netherlands East Indies and served in the Dutch army from 1948-1950. He has taught physical education in Amsterdam, and is in the physiotherapy department at Burnham City Hospital, Champaign. He spent four years in a Japanese concentration camp during World War II and finished his education by candlelight.

_____ says that both of these young men are fully qualified to show and teach _____ county 4-H members the importance of health and physical fitness. During the field day they will show important exercises to build up and maintain the best physical fitness, and then they will test the 4-H'ers to measure their present level of fitness.

The series of tests first will determine the growth rate and the physical fitness of the boys and girls. Then Bernauer and Ruys will explain how the 4-H'ers can improve their present physical condition and raise their fitness scores.

Finally, the specialists will teach the boys and girls some of the fundamentals of tumbling. They believe that tumbling is an excellent conditioner as well as a good recreational and entertainment activity for club programs.

Parents are especially invited to attend the field day exercises, _____ says. It is important that they know the results of the tests and find out what they can do to help make their children more physically fit. The specialists will explain why proper food, sleep and exercise are so important in youth as the means for building a sturdy base for good adult health. Each member will be given a growth chart from which his parents can tell whether or not he is growing according to schedule.

4-H'ers who make improvement over their last year's scores will be rewarded with a keeping-fit emblem, according to _____. These emblems will be distributed at the county 4-H Achievement Day program next fall.

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RAJ:sl
5/28/56

(Note to Farm Advisers: Please review the information, letter of April 3 regarding Keeping-Fit Field Day and send the College a copy of the announcement you send to members indicating the time (DST or CST) and place for meeting. Thanks. O. F. Gaebe, D. M. Hall.)

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 2 on 1956 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Hold Keeping-Fit Day on (Date)

Highest point of interest in the _____ county 4-H Club health activity will come on Keeping-Fit Field Day, which will be held on _____, _____ at the _____ in _____.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says the 4-H keeping-fit program gives 4-H boys and girls a definite program and goals for keeping themselves well and strong.

Specialists from the University of Illinois will be in the county on Keeping-Fit Field Day to conduct the tests and exercises that will show 4-H'ers just how strong and physically fit they really are.

So far Illinois is the only state that has organized such a program for its rural young people, _____ says. The keeping-fit activity has been used since 1941 to stimulate the interest of the 4-H'ers in their physical growth and health.

This program is different from other health programs because it puts the responsibility for good health and physical strength on each individual youngster instead of on doctors and nurses. It emphasizes the need for boys and girls to keep healthy and shows them how they can improve their health instead of helping them to get well again after they become sick.

Keeping-fit activities have been designed to take a regular place in the recreational program of every agricultural 4-H Club. Tumbling is another physical education activity that 4-H Club members will have an opportunity to learn in addition to the keeping-fit exercises they will learn at the Keeping-Fit Field Day.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Follow-up Story on 1956 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Field Day Shows 4-H Members How to Keep Fit

4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day attracted a crowd of _____ county rural young people to the _____ in _____ on _____, where they found out how strong and physically fit they were in relation to other young people their age.

From _____ in the morning until _____ in the afternoon the 4-H Club members took part in tests so that each one would know how healthy he actually was. They also learned at the same time how to keep themselves physically fit and how to make themselves stronger and more healthy.

First the youngsters were weighed and measured and given a body-type score in order to determine whether or not they were growing according to schedule. Then they ran 60 yards to check their speed and to learn how promptly their heart beat returned to normal. This was a test of breathing capacity.

Situps, broad jump and arm-pull exercises tested their muscular strength. Front and back bends checked their body flexibility. Finally, they ran 400 yards to find out how much endurance they had. Then they compared their scores with the standards to determine their fitness levels.

The field-day tests were conducted by the state 4-H Club office and D. M. Hall, extension specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, assisted by Edmund Bernauer and Jozef Ruys, physical fitness specialists from the University.

More than _____ parents of the 4-H Club members were also present to watch the activity. _____ local 4-H Club leaders attended.

"This day was an important milestone in the lives of the youths who took part," said _____, farm adviser, "because it gave them scores that show how fit they are. But the experience will not mean much to them unless those who took part this year increase their training in order that they may be in better condition next year."

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 3 on 1956 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Will Test Physical Fitness of 4-H'ers

Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____ at _____ is the day when
_____ county 4-H Club members put special emphasis on the health H of the
four H's.

Every 4-H member who enrolls in the series of tests will be weighed,
measured and tested with a variety of exercises to find out how fit he or she is
physically, says (Assistant) Farm Adviser _____.

After these tests of strength, flexibility, speed, endurance and organic
fitness have been given, each 4-H'er will be graded against standard score tables
that will tell him how he compares in fitness with others his age.

He will also be given a body-type growth chart that will establish his
growth schedule. Years of tests have shown that many 4-H youngsters are off
schedule in their growth rate and do not know it.

Strength, flexibility and endurance are very important in this age of
"take it easy," _____ says. A recent New York test showed that more than
half of the children tested between the ages of 6 and 19 years failed a simple
muscular test. The research workers predict that these children will have aching
backs when they get older because their back muscles are weak from lack of exercise.

While 56 percent of these U. S. children failed the test, 92 percent of
Italian and Austrian children given the same test passed it. The European children
were stronger, more graceful and agile because they walked to school, climbed
stairs instead of taking the elevator and got their recreation from active exer-
cise rather than from going to the movies.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

IHBF LEADERS ATTEND CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE

_____, _____ county Home Bureau Federation president, and _____, vice president, will attend the Illinois Home Bureau Federation Citizenship Conference at MacMurray College, Jacksonville, from June 12 to 15.

Mrs. Pauline Rinaker, a representative in the state legislature, will tell the county leaders about current legislation of interest to homemakers. The Wednesday morning session will be devoted to organization policies, and Mrs. Floyd M. Leonhard, IHBF second vice president, will be chairman.

The proposed program for women in the Illinois Agricultural Association will be presented by Mrs. Florence Thomas of the IAA. Professor Harlan Bean of Southern Illinois University will address the group on current school problems; and Ray Graham, assistant superintendent of public instruction, will talk about exceptional children.

On Wednesday night, recent IFYE delegates Lorraine Hofmann, Morton, and Richard Bell, Wapella, will tell of their experiences and impressions of their visits to Holland and Ecuador.

The Elsie Mies Memorial speaker at the Thursday afternoon session will be D. E. Lindstrom, University of Illinois professor of rural sociology. He will tell of the growing importance of women in East Asia as he observed in his recent three-year assignment in Japan.

The Citizenship Conference serves as a mid-year training school for county leaders. However, both the Wednesday and Thursday day sessions are open to visiting home bureau members.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Galvanized Roofing Can Equal Building Life

Galvanized roofing can last as long as the building you put it on if you select the right kind, put it on correctly and give it a little maintenance.

Farm Adviser _____ says there are six things to consider when you buy galvanized roofing. These things include kind of metal base, amount of zinc coating, thickness, style, sheet width and special shapes you will need.

Even though it doesn't take any special skill to put galvanized metal roofing on a building, _____ says, you still have to be careful when you put it on. Sheet metal is tough, but it will fail when it is misused or put on carelessly.

In the first place, the roof must be solid because any sagging will loosen the sheets and permit leakage. Then you should use lead-headed, screw-shanked nails to hold the sheets and provide a weather-tight surface. Start laying sheets at the end of the roof away from the direction of prevailing winds, and then nail at the top of the corrugations, never in the valleys.

For full information about galvanized metal roofs, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 759, "Galvanized Roofing for Farm Buildings," or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Forced-Air Drying Makes Better Hay

Field-drying destroys a large part of whatever feeding value hay has when grown.

Farm Adviser _____ says that, in contrast, forced-air drying preserves much of the feeding value of the crop as well as the crop itself.

With a forced-air system you can move the hay from the field to the mow while it is still damp. Damp hay holds onto its leaves and thus saves the protein and carotene content for the animals.

Field tests have shown that hay dried by forced air has 10 percent more protein and 50 percent more carotene than the same hay dried in the field. Carotene is the substance that animals convert to vitamin A.

In forced-air drying, hay is only partly dried in the field. Taking the hay out of the field early shortens the time it is exposed to possible rain and sun damage. The forced-air system also prevents the hay from heating and eliminates the risk of losing the whole crop, plus your barn, from spontaneous combustion.

Latest information about forced-air hay-drying systems can be found in Circular 757, "Better Hay By Forced-Air Drying." You can get a copy from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New Circular Tells How to Judge Soil

A new circular, No 758, published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture tells how to judge your land so that you can make the most out of it, according to Farm Adviser _____ of _____ county.

Called "Understanding Soils," the new publication explains what soil is and how it was formed, how soils differ, what steps to take in classifying soils and what to consider in managing the land.

It contains tips on proper land use, cropping systems, conservation practices on croplands, practices needed on pasture land and woodland and management of wildlife areas, according to _____.

Circular 758 was written by Ernest D. Walker, now retired, and W. F. Purnell of the agronomy department. Copies are available at the farm adviser's office or from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

-30-

DLP:sl
6/5/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Observe National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28

"Safety Pays All Ways."

That's the slogan adopted this year to help observe National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28, according to Farm-Home Adviser_____.

The reason we have a National Farm Safety Week is to encourage rural people to learn and obey farm safety rules, _____ points out.

Most farm accidents last year involved some violation of a common-sense safety rule. If we are to hold down farm accidents this year, every member of every farm family in_____county must become familiar with the rules of safety in the home, at work, in traffic and at play. Then they must practice these rules every day of the year.

Unless extra precautions are taken, accidents will cause 17,500 deaths and 1,250,000 disabling injuries, and 35,000 buildings will be destroyed by fire in the next 12 months, according to the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

Tentative plans for special observance of National Farm Safety Week in_____county include:

(Add here any special plans you may be making).

-30-

OLH:cm
6/27/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

New Help for Home-Grown Lumber Users

A new small Homes Council circular is ready to help you select the right lumber for your needs.

Although this 8-page booklet is written primarily for persons buying lumber at lumber yards, it also includes information of value to persons using their own lumber, according to Farm Adviser _____.

Just knowing lumber terms will help you choose the right lumber for your needs, _____ says.

The author, C. S. Walters, forest products research specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that "many persons describe their needs in words which, to a dealer, mean lumber in excess of the grade actually needed. One of the lower grades might serve just as well at less cost."

The circular discusses how grain, defects and moisture content affect the quality and strength of wood.

You can get a single copy of "Selecting Lumber" free from the Small Homes Council, University of Illinois, Urbana, until September 1. After that date it will be 10 cents a copy, the same price as 27 other circulars for home owners and builders that are issued by the council.

Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

National Farm Safety Week Set for July 22-28

One purpose of National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28, is to arouse interest and local participation in solving the farm accident problem. Needless deaths and injuries must be reduced if the farm and home are to become a safer place in which to live and work, (county farm adviser, home adviser) _____ says.

Illinois Rural Safety Council's accident estimates are all too accurate. Here is what the Council predicts for 1956:

One of every 17 farm persons will suffer a disabling injury as a result of an accident.

Accidents will kill 48 farm residents every single day.

A disabling injury will strike some farm person every 109 seconds during the year.

Cost of accidents to farm people will total over one million dollars during the next 12 months. Each farm resident's share of that amount is \$40.

These things will happen unless farm residents learn and obey farm safety rules.

"Safety Pays All Ways."

(Add any special plans you may be making.)

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OLH:cm
7/10/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

RELEASE AT WILL

UI Agronomy Trailer to Visit Fair

The completely rebuilt crops and soils mobile exhibit from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be at the _____ Fair in _____ county on _____.

The new trailer tells the story of the agronomy department at the College of Agriculture and how it can help to improve farm practices.

In a series of dramatically lighted exhibits, the trailer shows the progress that has been made from farming of a hundred years ago to present-day mechanization and how it came about.

The story of improved soils and crops unfolds as you walk through the mobile exhibit. Color transparencies let you see how soil testing makes for better crops; how soil survey information enables you to manage your land better; how conservation holds the soil on your farm; how certified seed increases profits; and how new varieities come into being.

Lighted maps of the state show the locations of the many demonstration plots and the soil testing laboratories.

_____ County Farm Adviser _____
urges everyone who goes to _____ Fair to be sure and see the crops and soils mobile exhibit from the College of Agriculture.

1956 INTINERARY
SOILS AND CROPS MOBILE EXHIBIT
University of Illinois College of Agriculture
Agronomy Department

| Fair Dates | Place | County | Exhibit Dates |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| July 1-7 | Farmer City | DeWitt | July 1-7 |
| July 17-19 | Fisher | Champaign | July 17-18 |
| July 18-22 | Peoria | Peoria | July 19-20 |
| July 20-22 | Atkinson | Henry | July 21-22 |
| July 25-28 | Aledo | Mercer | July 25-28 |
| July 30 - Aug. 4 | Galesburg | Knox | July 30 - Aug. 1 |
| August 1-5 | St. Charles | Kane | August 2-3 |
| August 2-5 | Woodstock | McHenry | August 4-5 |
| August 7-9 | LaSalle | LaSalle | August 7-9 |
| August 8-12 | Mt. Carroll | Carroll | August 10-12 |
| August 15-17 | Morrison | Whiteside | August 15-17 |
| August 16-19 | Warren | Jo Daviess | August 18-19 |
| August 21-24 | Princeton | Bureau | August 21-22 |
| August 22-25 | Freeport | Stephenson | August 23-24 |
| August 24-26 | Amboy | Lee | August 25-26 |
| August 28-29 | Henry | Marshall-Putnam | August 28-29 |
| Aug. 29 - Sept. 3 | Morris | Grundy | Aug. 30 - Sept. 3 |

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR YOUR
CROPS AND SOILS
PROGRAM

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(For Use With Enclosed Mat)

Does Your Soil Need Phosphate or Potash for Healthy Legumes?

Results from the legume crop at the Newton Soil Experiment Field in southern Illinois show what you can expect if you fail to supply either phosphate or potash when your soil needs both in addition to nitrogen.

C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that the soil on the Newton field originally tested strongly acid and low in both phosphorus and potassium. Limestone, in that case, was not enough.

Even though limestone corrects soil acidity and supplies plenty of calcium, it cannot do much good unless you supply the other things the soil needs. In this case it is both potash and phosphate. Potash in addition to lime gives a slight increase in yield over lime alone and increases the amount of clover in the mixture. Rock phosphate in addition to lime also increases yield to some extent and produces more clover in the mixture.

One or two of these materials will not do the job if the other plant food element is lacking. But when we supply all the plant food the soil needs to produce good legumes and grasses--that is, plenty of limestone rock phosphate and potash--then we get the kind of crop we need for soil improvement and for high-quality feed.

-more-

Does Your Soil Need Phosphate or Potash for Healthy Legumes? - 2

The samples of legume and grass shown above were harvested from the Newton soil experiment field by H. J. Snider. The figures below show the yields from the various treatments.

There is no need to guess at what treatment your soil needs for good stands and high yields of legumes and grasses. Soil tests for lime, phosphorus, and potassium will tell not only where these materials are needed, but how much of each is needed. Every farmer in the state can get his soil tested at the county soil testing laboratories.

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DLP:cm
7/18/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR YOUR
CROPS AND SOILS
PROGRAM

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(For use with enclosed mat)

Be Patient With Limestone

Limestone works slowly. When applied in the amounts called for by the soil tests, it will eventually correct the acidity of the plow layer of the soil. But it may take four or five years to finish the job.

C. M. Linsley, soils extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, explains that, when three tons of limestone are applied to the acre, it means that those 6,000 pounds of limestone are expected to correct the acidity of about 2,000,000 pound of soil--the weight of the six-inch plow layer.

Disking and harrowing scatter the particles of limestone rather unevenly throughout the top two or three inches of surface soil. Each particle begins to dissolve and to correct the acidity of the soil around it.

During the first year, each particle may neutralize an area an inch in diameter or less. In between these areas of sweet soil will still be found zones of acid soil. During the first few years, the acid zones are still considerably larger than the non-acid areas around the limestone particles. If you test your soil again within a few years after you limed it, you are likely to get many of the samples from these larger acid areas. The test will then show the soil to be apparently as acid as before liming.

-more-

Some folks who don't understand how limestone works have blamed the soil test. A soil test accurately measures the acidity that is found in the sample of soil. But the reason so little change can be seen is that the limestone works so slowly.

Whatever such tests show, your legumes will be able to get enough lime from the sweet areas around the scattered limestone particles if you have done the job right. After all, you are applying the limestone primarily to grow legumes. Doing the job right means applying the amounts called for by the soil tests, mixing the limestone thoroughly with the soil, and waiting several months for the particles to establish areas of sweet soil.

After you have applied the amount of limestone called for by your soil test, you do not need to test again for about eight years

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

Cutlines: (To go with mat of 1956 Danforth Scholarship winners)

Four Win 1956 Illinois 4-H Danforth Scholarships

The four Illinois 4-H delegates to Danforth Camp this year are James Short, Jr., Petersburg; Bernice Aden, 20, St. Joseph; James Mueller, 20, Rock Island; and Lois Niehus, 20, Plainfield.

These four outstanding 4-H Club members will spend two weeks in leadership training and outdoor living as Danforth Scholarship winners at Camp Miniwanca, the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp near Shelby, Michigan, in August.

Lois and Bernice will attend the camp from July 30 to August 12, and the two boys will be there from August 13 to 26. Each scholarship covers the cost of the two weeks in camp.

These young people were selected from among the 64,000 Illinois 4-H Club members as 1956 scholarship winners on the basis of their leadership in 4-H Club work, character, high scholarship standing and athletic activities.

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RAJ:sl
7/26/56

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ILLINOIS

College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
United States Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Extension Service in Agriculture
and Home Economics
Urbana, Illinois

August 6, 1956

To Southern Illinois Farm Advisers:

Not long ago you received a letter from J. W. Pendleton, crops extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. At that time he told you of a proposed information program for August that would bring the advantages of growing winter barley to the attention of farmers in southern Illinois.

Enclosed are four news releases that will form the basis for this effort. These stories carry suggested release dates. We hope that you will make use of this material in your columns and radio programs as well as in newspaper releases. To tie in with your radio programs, we have tape-recorded four interviews with Mr. Pendleton. They run about five minutes each and cover the same material as the news releases. If you can use these interviews, send us a 30-minute tape and we'll dub the material onto it and send it back right away.

As you probably know, the most effective approach in such efforts as this comes from the local level. We hope you will look for farmers who have successfully tried winter barley and use their stories as living proof of the crop's value. We suggest that you try to find farmers in your county to illustrate the advantages emphasized in the news stories. These farmers would make good radio and television programs too.

We are merely offering you a skeleton on which to build your information program for winter barley. We hope you will find the material of sufficient value for you to go ahead and put some meat on these bare bones. If you have any questions or comment, let us know.

Sincerely,



David L. Phillips
Assistant Extension Editor

DLP:mg
Enc.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Southern Illinois Farm Advisers
For the Winter Barley Program

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 6, 1956

Barley Yields Compete with Corn and Oats

Winter barley yields stack up favorably with those of corn and oats in southern Illinois, according to J. W. Pendleton, crops extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Pendleton bases his opinion on recent tests of new winter-hardy barley varieties, which show that winter barley is now an important feed grain for southern Illinois.

He points out that a 60-bushel barley yield will produce as much grain, by weight, as a 50-bushel corn yield and a 90-bushel oat yield.

Yields of winter barley are not so subject to big fluctuations in yields as are oats.

Although it takes 10 more bushels of barley an acre to equal the corn yield in weight of grain produced, barley costs 20 to 30 percent less to produce. Annual yield fluctuations are as likely in corn as in winter barley, and corn is more likely to suffer from drouth.

In the past, winter barley yields have been erratic in southern Illinois. New winter-hardy varieties are helping to solve that problem. Earlier planting will help too. Winter barley should be planted two weeks before wheat.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Southern Illinois Farm Advisers

For the Winter Barley Program

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 13, 1956

Barley Competes with Corn as Feed Grain

Winter barley is an excellent feed grain in southern Illinois where corn is likely to be damaged by drouth.

And J. W. Pendleton, crops extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that new varieties combine winter-hardiness and strong straw to overcome problems of the past.

Pendleton points out that in European countries and Canada--and even in parts of the United States where corn is not grown--barley is fed to all classes of livestock. Canadian bacon comes from barley-fed hogs.

For growing animals, Pendleton says, barley is as good as corn or better, because of its higher protein content. But corn is usually better than barley in a fattening ration.

Barley has 11.8 percent protein compared with 9.4 percent for corn and 12 percent for oats. As to digestibility of crude protein, barley rates 79 percent, corn 76 percent and oats 78 percent. Barley carries 78.7 pounds of total digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of grain, corn 80.6 and oats 71.5.

In areas where corn does well, it will outyield barley. But Pendleton notes that on the drouthy soils found in much of southern

-more-

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Barley Competes - 2

Illinois winter barley can compete with corn because it grows during the time of year when water is available. An acre of barley costs from 20 to 30 percent less to produce than an acre of corn.

Success in feeding winter barley depends partly on how it is fed. Whole barley generally is too hard for animals to digest completely. Finely ground barley, on the other hand, forms a pasty mass in the animal's mouth. Best results come from cracked barley.

Barley also is valuable for pastures and for erosion control.

Winter barley can be combined by mid-June, clearing the land for a second crop, such as soybeans or Sudan grass. Pendleton points out that it would be a mighty good feeling to have a bin full of barley when the July sun is rolling the corn leaves.

To avoid winterkilling, you should plant a winter-hardy variety and seed it about two weeks before winter wheat. Kenbar has wintered well in extreme southern Illinois, while Hudson and Missouri B-475 have survived as far north as Urbana. All three of these new varieties are strong-strawed.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Southern Illinois Farm Advisers
For the Winter Barley Program

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 20, 1956

New Varieties of Winter Barley Available

New winter barley varieties mean that southern Illinois farmers can now have a high-profit, double-crop system and insurance against feed shortage in case of drouth-damage to corn.

J. W. Pendleton, crops extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, explains that in the past yields of winter barley were not reliable.

The reasons were that the older varieties weren't winter-hardy or they were weak-strawed. Both weaknesses caused lower yields.

As a result of plant breeding work at agricultural experiment stations, three new varieties have been produced that combine winter-hardiness with strong straw.

Kenbar has withstood the winters in extreme southern Illinois, while Hudson and Missouri B-475 have survived as far north as Urbana, Pendleton points out.

Winter barley is the earliest ripening of the winter grains. In southern Illinois it often heads out by early May and can be combined before mid-June.

This early maturing offers two advantages: First, it favors an interseeded clover crop. Second, it allows a farmer to follow the barley with some other crop, such as soybeans or Sudan grass.

-more-

New Varieties of Winter Barley Available - 2

Winter barley is also excellent for fall pastures. It will provide more grazing than winter wheat or winter oats. Barley compares favorably with corn as a feed grain, and it grows at a time when moisture is not a problem in southern Illinois. It might pay to have barley in the bin when drouth hits the corn.

-30-

DLP:cm
8/3/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Southern Illinois Farm Advisers

For the Winter Barley Program

FOR RELEASE WEEK OF AUGUST 27, 1956

Simple Practices Increase Barley Yields

The first step toward high barley yields is choosing the right variety. But some simple cultural practices will help too.

J. W. Pendleton, crops extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has a few recommendations that may help you grow this important feed crop.

As to varieties, Pendleton recommends these new ones: Kenbar, Hudson, Missouri B-400 and Missouri B-475. These varieties have just been made available. They combine winter-hardiness with strong straw and thereby solve two problems that held back the production of winter barley in the past.

Pendleton says certified seed is a good buy. Seed barley should be cleaned and treated with Ceresan M or Panogen.

Seed barley two weeks ahead of the usual wheat seeding date. Barley is a little less winter-hardy than winter wheat, so it should be given that additional time to get a good start. Barley is seldom severely attacked by Hessian fly.

If winter barley follows a small grain or hay crop, plow the land in midsummer and prepare a firm seedbed. If the crop follows soybeans, a good disking will probably be enough.

-more-

Simple Practices Increase Barley Yields - 2

Barley needs well-drained, fertile soils. Don't plant it on low land or poor land. For highest yields, be sure the soil fertility is high. But don't apply high rates of nitrogen, because that will increase lodging.

Watch out for army worms and chinch bugs. Both those insects love barley.

If you follow these simple practices, Pendleton says, you can have more home-grown feed. Winter barley can profitably take the place of corn on land of medium fertility and drouthy soil types.

Barley ripens earlier than any other small grain adapted to Illinois. It can generally be combined two weeks ahead of wheat. This early harvest leaves the land free in time to sow early soybeans for hay or a cash crop, or Sudan grass for hay or pasture.

Winter barley grows when moisture is available in southern Illinois and is good insurance against drouth-damaged corn. It comes in at a time of year when the supply of feed grains--especially corn--may be getting short in supply and higher in price.

FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

September 1956

_____ County

1. How many families do you have enrolled as of September 1, 1956? _____
2. List the number of families
 - a. Making considerable progress _____
 - b. Making little progress _____
 - c. Making no progress _____
3. List below the names and addresses of enrollees who in your opinion warrant a story of their Farm and Home Development achievements and the area of achievement, such as dairy, farm planning, house remodeling, soils, crops, etc.

Home Adviser

Farm Adviser

Assistant

Assistant

Assistant

Please return this form, filled out, immediately to W. G. Kammlade, Associate Director of Extension, 122 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

RAJ:mp

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Cost Is Key Factor in Irrigation

Irrigating field crops may bring higher yields on your farm, but it may not increase your profits.

Farm Adviser_____ says that, for irrigation to show a profit on your farm, the extra income would have to be high enough to pay for all needed equipment and for operating and maintaining it.

For that reason,_____ points out, you should carefully consider all of the questions involved and find the right answers before you invest any time or money in irrigation.

Buying irrigation equipment to use only during a drouth is apt to be pretty costly crop insurance. And almost always, if you plan to irrigate just to save your crop, you'll start too late and not water any of the fields enough to do any good in your haste to get water on all of the fields.

Irrigation is only one item in a good farm plan for higher yields,_____ says. For highest yields, soil fertility has to be high, good tilth is necessary, and you need to choose high-yielding varieties, keep to recommended planting dates and spray for insects in addition to irrigating the land.

If you are interested in problems of irrigating field crops, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 763, "Irrigation, Is It for You?" Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Moisture Collects to Spoil Stored Grain

Some grain can mold and cake during the fall and winter even though it is stored below a safe moisture level and in a weather-tight bin.

The reason is that moisture moves from various parts of the bin and collects in the surface layers, says Farm Adviser_____

During the fall and winter, grain near the walls and surface of the bin cools fast while grain at the center tends to stay warm. Because of this difference in temperatures, moisture slowly but steadily moves from the warmer to the cooler areas.

By spring, unless you have done something about it, moisture accumulating in the surface layers of the grain will have caused a bowl-shaped mass of moldy, caked grain one or two feet deep at the top center of the bin,_____ says.

The only way to control this moisture movement is to cool the grain by drawing cold air from outside the bin and circulating it downward through the grain. In this way the warm moist air is pushed out directly from the bin instead of being forced to the surface, where the grain is cold and where the moisture is likely to condense.

One caution,_____ points out, is that this is not a way to dry grain. Cooling is designed only to prevent moisture from collecting in the top layers of the grain.

For full information about this process, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 764, "Cooling Stored Grain." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

UI Tells Names of Sheep Production Winners

Names of _____ county farmers were included in the list of entries in the 1956 Illinois Sheep Production Contest released by the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Entrants from _____ county in each division of the contest and their point ratings are: _____

Farm Adviser _____ reports that completed records were submitted in this year's contest from 181 flocks in 45 counties. These 181 flocks included 7,947 sheep. Last year's contest included 141 flocks in 41 counties with 6,433 sheep.

Top winners in the four contest divisions were Gary L. Carbaugh, Carroll county, flocks from 1 to 10 head; Floyd Sharp, Woodford county, flocks from 11 to 25 head; Charles F. Havelka, Madison county, flocks from 26 to 75 head; and Keith McMillan, McDonough county, flocks over 75 head.

Contest points were given on the basis of pounds of lamb and pounds of wool produced by each ewe in the flock. One point was given for each pound of lamb produced and three points for each pound of wool, _____ says.

Scores of the top division winners were: Carbaugh, 198 points; Sharp, 177 points; Havelka, 175 points; and McMillan, 156 points.

Records were collected and judging was done by the livestock extension specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The judges awarded certificates of achievement to all entrants who scored above the average for their division.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers
(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 1)

THE NEW MODELS FOR 1957 ARE HERE

Not automobiles, but something as necessary to the modern farm family. A supply of the newly revised Illinois Farm Record Book has been received by your farm adviser, and you can get one at his office any time.

The new record book has space for all records of farm income and expenses, including those needed for accurate social security and income tax returns. The book was prepared by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois.

George B. Whitman, extension specialist in farm management, says that the new record book includes new five-year depreciation schedules as recently suggested by the Internal Revenue Service. It provides for capitalizing breeding and dairy stock from inventory accounts to depreciation schedules. This procedure alone can make important tax savings for many farmers who keep records on the inventory or accrual basis.

The new book contains instructions for comparing the farm returns per \$100 worth of feed fed to cattle, hogs and sheep with long-time averages.

It includes a list of questions by which a farmer can check his production methods against those recommended by the College of Agriculture.

The record book also provides a simple procedure for making a limited analysis of the farm business by comparisons with current standards furnished by the college.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers
(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 2)

GET A NEW ILLINOIS FARM RECORD BOOK NOW

Are you satisfied with your present farm record-keeping system? Do you have the records necessary to verify your income tax returns? Do you have an adequate record of farm labor for social security tax reports? Can you analyze the various enterprises on your farm at the end of the year to see where your profits are?

If not, you are invited to join the 30,000 Illinois farmers who are using the newly revised Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get it at your farm adviser's office. It is inexpensive, easy to keep and among the best for keeping accurate farm records. Just a few minutes spent each week with this simple account book will give you a good set of farm records.

Here are some of the revisions in the new edition of the Illinois Farm Record Book:

Part 1 has several changes and improvements:

1. A new two-page record for social security tax report on farm labor.
2. A page for computing the social security tax on farm operators.
3. Several new pages on a study of the farm business.
4. A limited analysis of livestock feeding returns.

Part 2 has the following important changes:

1. New five-year continuous depreciation schedules.
2. An enlarged depreciation schedule for breeding stock.
3. Instructions for capitalizing breeding stock.
4. A record for amortizing grain storage.
5. Examples of how to set up depreciation schedules.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers
(Promotion for the Illinois Farm Record Book Project - No. 3)

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT WITH
AN ILLINOIS FARM RECORD BOOK

It is more important now than ever before to keep good farm records. The right kind of records will verify your income and social security tax reports and show you where you're losing and where you're making money in your farm business.

George B. Whitman, farm management economist, says, "Farm records are essential in measuring past results and helping to chart future operations. Modern farming requires accurate records that will make possible a business analysis. These are the basis for intelligent decisions."

Keep an Illinois Farm Record Book in 1957 to help you find the strong and weak parts of your farm business and to suggest changes that will increase your profits.

Farm Adviser _____ says there are ten good reasons why you should keep accurate records in 1957:

1. To help you make accurate and defensible tax reports.
2. To furnish information for farm programs.
3. To furnish creditors with financial statements.
4. To have adequate records for settlement with landlord or tenant.
5. To aid in settling estates.
6. To settle accounts with neighbors.
7. To supply figures for determining land values.
8. To serve as a guide in wise conservation practices.
9. To record annual applications of fertilizer.
10. To analyze the farm business.

Your farm adviser will gladly explain the services offered by the Agricultural Extension Service and will supply you with the latest edition of the Illinois Farm Record Book.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois
November 1956

Special to Radio Farm Directors and County Farm Advisers

November and December are usually considered the best time to sell farmers on the idea of keeping farm records. The following spot announcements may be useful.

Good Farm Records Will Save You Tax Money

One farm job that is often overlooked is record-keeping, which is just as important in farming as in any other farm job. Every dollar of allowable expense that you do not report costs you 20 to 25 cents in income taxes. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, points out, however, that good records are also needed for good farm management. Their value doesn't stop with completion of the income tax return. Your farm adviser will be glad to help you get started on good records with an Illinois Farm Record Book.

Start a Farm Record Book January 1

January 1 is the date to start your 1957 farm records. Don't wait a day. It takes you only a few minutes each day to keep good records, and those few minutes will save you hours--even days--a year from now when you get ready to make out your income tax report next year. A good record book, well filled out, makes the job a lot easier and more accurate than a pile of receipts and canceled checks. See your farm adviser today for suggestions on how to start a farm record book for 1956.

Increase Farm Profits by Making Additional Investments

A businessman can often make money by spending money. And farming is a business. Most reliable guide in making these investments is accurate farm records. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, says the college offers a good farm record book that you may want to use. It's a big help in analyzing the farm business to find out what parts made money and in furnishing dependable records for income tax and social security reports. Your farm adviser will be glad to tell you about it.

End Tax-Reporting Headaches

Here's a prescription that will help you avoid tax-reporting headaches. Try a good farm record book. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, warns that it's impossible to satisfy the tax collector year after year with incomplete and inadequate records. An easy-to-keep book that, if accurately kept, is acceptable to the Bureau of Internal Revenue is the new Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get a copy at your farm adviser's office.

Illinois Farm Record Book One of the Best

You'll find several good farm account books on the market. Which one you use isn't so important just as long as you use one. One of the best is the new revised Illinois Farm Record Book. You can get it from your farm adviser. It's easy to keep and you can use it for income tax and social security reports, as a credit statement, and for self-study of the farm business to locate profit leaks. More than 30,000 Illinois farmers used this book to guide their farming business last year. Why don't you join them in 1957?

College of Agriculture Provides Service on Farm Records

The College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois will be glad to help you with your farm record problems in 1957. Your farm adviser can explain the services offered by the college through the Agricultural Extension Service. Briefly, there are two services available to every Illinois farmer. They are the simplified and inexpensive Illinois Farm Record Book and the Cooperative Farm Bureau Farm Management Service. Ask your farm adviser about them, and start the new year right by keeping accurate farm records in 1957.

Farm Records Will Show Gains and Losses

There is only one way to find out where you're making or where you're losing money in your farm business, and how much you're making or losing. And that is to keep accurate records. Good records show you exactly where the dollars went, and they give you crop yields, livestock production and sale price of major products. If you study these facts carefully, you can find the strong and weak points in your farming business. Then you can make adjustments that will steer you toward more profit in the future. Your farm adviser will be glad to help you any time. Plan now to see him, and plan to keep farm records in 1957.

Still Time to Start Record Book for 1957

It's not too early to start your 1957 farm record book. George B. Whitman, farm economist at the University of Illinois, lists several reasons why you should keep good records next year: They'll furnish an accurate basis for studying your farm business, making accurate and dependable tax reports, furnishing information for government farm programs and furnishing your banker or credit agency with financial statements. Stop in at your farm adviser's office today. He'll be glad to help you get started on a record book for 1957. Good records will increase your profits.

From Extension Editorial Office
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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 10 or your county
Achievement Day, whichever comes first

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers
(Follow-up on Achievement Day)

Name County's Outstanding 4-H Members for 1956

Names of all award winners in the 1956 _____ county
4-H Club program were announced at the County (National) 4-H Achievement
Day program _____, at _____.

(List here all award winners.)

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that during the
evening's program public recognition was also given to the things the
parents have done to help their children do better work in their 4-H
Club projects and activities. Local 4-H Club leaders also came in for
their share of the honors.

During the program the county extension advisers also reviewed
project work for the past year and reported on other club activities.
They paid special tribute to county outstanding and project honor club
members.

_____ says that _____ county has _____ agricul-
tural clubs with _____ members and _____ home economics clubs
with _____ members. They were all represented in the program.

_____ county's annual 4-H Achievement Day is part of the
recognition given each year to the fine work and accomplishments of
4-H'ers all over the country that winds up each year on National 4-H
Achievement Day, set this year for Saturday, November 10. Then the en-
tire nation pays its respects to the nearly 2½ million 4-H Club boys
and girls and their local leaders.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive for Farm and Home Advisers
(Advance for Achievement Day)

Pay Tribute to Illinois 4-H'ers on November 10

Special tribute will be paid to the 64,000 Illinois 4-H Club boys and girls on National 4-H Achievement Day, Saturday, November 10, for their hard work and successful efforts.

Members of the state's 3,811 clubs will be honored in their own counties for their club activities, their efforts on project work and the records they keep of their accomplishments.

Public recognition will also be given at the same time to the loyal help of the more than 7,000 adult and junior club leaders who guide the activities of the clubs on a volunteer basis.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that a special program has been scheduled in _____ county at _____ on _____. Everyone is invited to attend and see the county's outstanding 4-H Club members receive their honors.

Project honor and state outstanding members will be named from the county's _____ agricultural and _____ home economics clubs.

A review of the activities of the clubs, with special emphasis on improving local programs, will also be a part of the evening's program.

Also to be given special recognition during the day will be the county's _____ adult and junior club leaders. _____ points out that the county 4-H program could not be successful without their active interest, loyalty and hard work.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Special Summary of Corn Referendum Available

A special summary, "Which Price Support Program for Corn," is now available, _____, _____ county farm adviser announced today. This summary was prepared by L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois farm policy specialist.

Enough copies have been received to provide one for every farmer and landowner. Copies can be obtained from the farm adviser's office or _____.

This summary is designed to show quickly and easily the major issues in the corn referendum vote coming on Tuesday, December 11. Since this vote will decide the price support program for corn during the next three years, all farmers are urged to vote.

A special meeting to discuss the issues in the corn referendum will be held at _____ on _____. All farmers and landowners are invited to attend and bring any questions they may have.

-30-

HDG:cm
11/21/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Exclusive to Farm Advisers
(Follow-up Story After Farm Lease Meeting)

Reports on New Farm Leases

A farm lease should be a working document and a guide for the operation of the farm business, pointed out F. J. Reiss, University of Illinois specialist in land tenure, speaking at the _____ in _____ on _____.

Reiss urged farm owners and tenants, once they have arrived at a fair and equitable lease, not to lay it aside and forget about it. The lease should be referred to frequently through the course of the year's operations.

Two new farm lease forms have just been developed by the University of Illinois. One is a cash lease and the other may be used as a crop-share or crop-share-cash lease. These forms were developed by Reiss and N. G. P. Krausz, farm law specialist at the University. Copies of these forms and a livestock-share lease can be obtained from _____, _____ county farm adviser.

The new lease forms contain options for allowing users to vary the degree of landlord participation in the management of the farm. The crop-share-cash lease form can be modified to allow an owner to qualify for social security if he wants to. A properly written cash lease will provide the owner with a stable and relatively certain income and safeguard against exploitation of the farm.

-more-

In setting up a lease, Reiss emphasized, the landlord and tenant should contribute in the same proportion as they share the returns. He pointed out that on farms with poorer land or obsolete houses and farm buildings, landlords may need to increase their share of contributions to be justified in getting the same share of rent as the better farms in a neighborhood. Sometimes adjustments in cash rent on hay and pasture or buildings can be used to balance contributions and returns.

Modern houses for tenants and hired men are very desirable, but Reiss pointed out that tenants should expect to contribute substantially toward care and upkeep costs when the owner provides these modern facilities.

On the other hand, a tenant who has assurance that he may remain on the farm for a number of years will have more reason to put time and effort into keeping up the place.

Reiss stressed that good records on the farm business and regular reports to the landlord will do much to maintain good relations that are built on the solid foundation of a well-written lease.

(Add other comments that you wish.)

1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project. It includes the title, the objectives, the scope, and the methodology. The title is "A Study of the Effect of the New Tax Law on the Income of the Middle Class." The objectives are to determine the effect of the new tax law on the income of the middle class, to determine the effect of the new tax law on the income of the middle class, and to determine the effect of the new tax law on the income of the middle class. The scope is the income of the middle class. The methodology is a survey of the income of the middle class.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the data. It includes the source of the data, the sample size, and the variables. The source of the data is the Internal Revenue Service. The sample size is 1000. The variables are the income of the middle class, the effect of the new tax law on the income of the middle class, and the effect of the new tax law on the income of the middle class.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results. It includes the mean, the standard deviation, and the correlation coefficient. The mean is 1000. The standard deviation is 100. The correlation coefficient is 0.5.

4. The fourth part of the report is a description of the conclusions. It includes the main findings, the limitations, and the recommendations. The main findings are that the new tax law has a positive effect on the income of the middle class, that the new tax law has a positive effect on the income of the middle class, and that the new tax law has a positive effect on the income of the middle class. The limitations are that the study is based on a survey of the income of the middle class, that the study is based on a survey of the income of the middle class, and that the study is based on a survey of the income of the middle class. The recommendations are that the new tax law should be continued, that the new tax law should be continued, and that the new tax law should be continued.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

County Boys Attend Winter Short Course

Enrollment in the Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois totals 83 young farmers from 44 counties.

Farm Adviser _____ reports that _____ from _____ county are included among the enrollees. They are _____

Most popular courses this year are beef cattle feeding and management, swine feeding and management, farm management, soil management and crop hazards, according to H. L. Sharp, short course director. The students are enrolled in 21 different courses.

Gordon G. Gass, Edwardsville, has been elected president of this year's group. Other elected officers include Glen Hulcher, Virden, vice president; David Roberts, New Windsor, secretary; Donald Kimmel, Lawrenceville, John Maudlin, Georgetown, and Francis McManus, Reynolds, co-chairmen of the social committee; and Jerry Kieser, Speer, Verle Streitmatter, Wyoming, and Jack Kuntz, Princeville, co-chairmen of the sports committee.

Local banks throughout the state supplied funds to make possible 13 scholarships for the short course sponsored by the Illinois Bankers Association. In addition, eight scholarships were provided by the Illinois FFA Foundation, one by International Harvester Corporation and one by the Businessmen's Association of Avon.

List of 1956 Winter Short Course Students, by Counties

Adams - Kent Cornwell Dedert, Quincy; Paul Austin Finlay and Darrell Dean Mixer, Mendon

Bureau - Robert Allen Foster, Tiskilwa; John George Ackerman and Joseph Edgar Phillips, Ohio

Carroll - Lawrence L. Derrer, Lanark

Champaign - Robert Joseph Rodgers, Ivesdale; Winifred M. Alleman, Donald Lester Clapper, Norman Keith Clapper, Paul Eugene Curtis, Audrey Ann Leavitt, Louise M. Mitchell and Dorothy Damon Templeton, all of Champaign.

Christian - Charles David Jones, Morrisonville

Clark - Albert Vernon Macey, Martinsville; Jerry Irwin Richardson, Casey

Coles - Guilford Larry Parsons, Mattoon

Crawford - Donald Keith Knoblett, Palestine

DeKalb - Elvin Eugene Plapp, Malta

Douglas - Kenneth William Green, Longview

DuPage - Richard Allen Wildeson, Naperville

Edgar - George Charles Williams, Newman

Effingham - Donald Walter Schmidt, Altamont

Ford - Stephen M. McCormick, Gibson City; Frederick Allen Punke, Elliott; and Thomas E. Scott, Paxton

Fulton - Herbert Christian Roos, Lewistown; and John Ted Ruff, Avon

Henry - David Neil Roberts, New Windsor

Iroquois - Robert Thomas Layden, Hoopeston

Lake - Robert Gene Dahl, Libertyville

Lawrence - Charles Edward Elder and Donald Lee Kimmel, Lawrenceville

Lee - Duane Howard Acklund, West Brooklyn

Livingston - John Wesley Hacker, Fairbury

Logan - Donald Albert Awe, Elkhart; Ben Dale Conrady, Hartsburg; Gene Lee Cross, Emden; John Marvin Irwin, Beason; Cloyce Maynard Shew, Lincoln; and Richard William Travis, Chestnut

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. NAME _____

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were expressed as $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ of dry weight.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

S. aureus strains were isolated from swabs taken from the nose, throat, skin, and wounds of patients admitted to the hospital during the study period.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987).

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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Journal of Management Inquiry 22(1) 3-17

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- Whiteside - Ronald Jay Rus, Albany
- Woodford - Rodney Alan Cornwell, Deer Creek

— *Chlorophyll *a** (mg/g dry weight) = 12.72 (OD₆₈₀) + 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)²⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)³⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁴⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁵⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁶⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁷⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁸⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)⁹⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁰⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹¹⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹²⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹³⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁰ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴¹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴² - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴³ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁴ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁵ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁶ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁷ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁸ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀)¹⁴⁹ - 0.0001 (OD₆₈₀

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1990

— 1998 —

| Age Group | Percentage of Respondents |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 18-29 | 85% |
| 30-49 | 80% |
| 50-69 | 75% |
| 70+ | 70% |

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1000

1. 2. 3.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total sample for each age group across different years. The y-axis represents the percentage of total sample, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the years, from 1970 to 2020. The age groups are: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, and 75+. The graph shows a general trend of decreasing percentages for younger age groups and increasing percentages for older age groups over time.

| Age Group | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-14 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 |
| 15-24 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| 25-34 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| 35-44 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| 45-54 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 55-64 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 65-74 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 75+ | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

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100

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[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

[illegible]

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

1970

List of 1956 Winter Short Course Students, by Counties

Adams - Kent Cornwell Dedert, Quincy; Paul Austin Finlay and Darrell Dean Mixer, Mendon

Bureau - Robert Allen Foster, Tiskilwa; John George Ackerman and Joseph Edgar Phillips, Ohio

Carroll - Lawrence L. Derrer, Lanark

Champaign - Robert Joseph Rodgers, Ivesdale; Winifred M. Alleman, Donald Lester Clapper, Norman Keith Clapper, Paul Eugene Curtis, Audrey Ann Leavitt, Louise M. Mitchell and Dorothy Damon Templeton, all of Champaign.

Christian - Charles David Jones, Morrisonville

Clark - Albert Vernon Macey, Martinsville; Jerry Irwin Richardson, Casey

Coles - Guilford Larry Parsons, Mattoon

Crawford - Donald Keith Knoblett, Palestine

DeKalb - Elvin Eugene Plapp, Malta

Douglas - Kenneth William Green, Longview

DuPage - Richard Allen Wildeson, Naperville

Edgar - George Charles Williams, Newman

Effingham - Donald Walter Schmidt, Altamont

Ford - Stephen M. McCormick, Gibson City; Frederick Allen Punke, Elliott; and Thomas E. Scott, Paxton

Fulton - Herbert Christian Roos, Lewistown; and John Ted Ruff, Avon

Henry - David Neil Roberts, New Windsor

Iroquois - Robert Thomas Layden, Hoopeston

Lake - Robert Gene Dahl, Libertyville

Lawrence - Charles Edward Elder and Donald Lee Kimmel, Lawrenceville

Lee - Duane Howard Acklund, West Brooklyn

Livingston - John Wesley Hacker, Fairbury

Logan - Donald Albert Awe, Elkhart; Ben Dale Conrady, Hartsburg; Gene Lee Cross, Emden; John Marvin Irwin, Beason; Cloyce Maynard Shew, Lincoln; and Richard William Travis, Chestnut

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the H_2O_2 solution on the amount of the released H_2O from the H_2O_2 -loaded hydrogel. The amount of the released H_2O was measured by the weight difference of the hydrogel before and after the release. The concentration of the H_2O_2 solution was 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, and 1.0 wt. %.

List by Counties (Continued)

McHenry - William George Hansen, Richmond

McLean - John Parker

Macon - William I. Funk, Decatur

Macoupin - Lendell Edward Quinn and Glen Lloyd Hulcher, Virden

Madison - Gordon Gilbert Gass, Edwardsville

Mason - Kenneth Herman Emme, Havana; Kenneth Edward Krause, Kilbourne, and Kenneth E. Ringhouse, Easton

Mercer - Francis L. McManus, Reynolds

Monroe - Ray Joseph Leber, Valmeyer

Montgomery - Glenn Carl Fesser, Morrisonville

Morgan - Robert E. Bergschneider, Alexander, and Thomas J. Bergschneider, Franklin

Moultrie - Thomas Gerald Reedy, Lovington

Ogle - John Amos Devries, Byron

Piatt - Jimmie Brown Byerline and Robert Dean Clark, Bement

Peoria - Earl William Feutcht, Jack Edward Kuntz, Gerald Earl Martin, Floran D. Streitmatter, all of Princeville; and Dean Stahl, Brimfield

Sangamon - Clyde Theodore Noble and William Tobias Renken, Pleasant Plains, and Leslie Dale Thomas, Auburn

Stark - Jerry Lee Kieser, Speer, and Verle Dean Streitmatter, Wyoming

Stephenson - Ralph George Busekros, Freeport

Tazewell - John F. Appenzeller, Mackinaw, and Fred Henry Larosh, Pekin

Vermilion - William Dean Cox, Alvin; George Clarkson Ford and John Henry Ford, Sidell; John H. Maudlin, Georgetown, and Glenn Dale McCallister, Ridgefarm

Warren - James Edward Malley, Avon

Whiteside - Ronald Jay Rus, Albany

Woodford - Rodney Alan Cornwell, Deer Creek

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Winter Care Keeps Tractor Working Better

Use permanent-type antifreeze in your tractor radiator to make winter starting easier, suggests _____ County Farm Adviser _____.

If you re-use permanent antifreeze, add a can of rust inhibitor to the radiator.

You can use alcohol for antifreeze in your tractor radiator if you don't use the tractor much. But alcohol evaporates easily in a hot engine, and the freezing point of your radiator mixture keeps rising unless you keep adding more alcohol.

A clean, fully charged battery will also make the engine start easier, _____ says. Keep the electrical circuit in good shape by cleaning the battery and cable clamps with baking soda. A discharged battery will freeze at 20 degrees above zero.

Check distributor points and spark plugs to be sure they are in good condition. A rounded center electrode in a spark plug will take 30 to 40 percent more voltage to fire than a flat one. You can file the electrode points flat with a point file.

Fill the crankcase with either 5W or 10W lubricating oil for winter use. The new 5W-20 and 10W-20 oils are also worth looking into. These oils have less viscosity when cold and do not thin out so much when the engine is hot.

Remember next spring to tune up the tractor engine again to get ready for hot summer work.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive for Farm and Home Advisers

Seek Farmhouse Plans for Farm, Home Week Display

Special appeal is being made to _____ county farm families who have built or remodeled their homes recently to exhibit their plans and pictures during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois January 27-31.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that the entries will be judged and award ribbons will be presented during the rural housing program on Wednesday afternoon, January 30, at 201 Agricultural Engineering building, Urbana.

Awards will be made in two classes: (1) convenience improvements through storage and (2) appearance improvements made by adding, taking away or changing farmhouse exterior features, _____ says.

Entry forms must be in the hands of the farm or home adviser in your county before January 20 so that they can be sent to the University of Illinois in time for final judging and display. Ask your county extension office for the forms and full information about the contest.

The appearance improvement form needs only a "before" and "after" photograph of the house, plus one sentence on why you like the improvement shown. The form for convenience improvement through storage has a grid area for drawing in the before-and-after plan of the house, showing where the new built-in storages were located. Entries will be returned after Farm and Home Week if requested.

Add Farm, Home Week Display - 2

Purpose of the exhibit and contest, _____ explains, is to give farm families a chance to exchange ideas on things they have done to make their homes better looking or more convenient. Such home improvements are especially interesting to other farm people, because the special requirements of a farmhouse may help them to see an idea they can use in their own homes.

-30-

RAJ:cm
12/19/56

Special to Farm Advisers

"Colloidal Phosphate" a Form of Rock Phosphate

"Colloidal phosphate" is really a form of phosphate, _____, _____ county farm adviser explains. Some farmers in _____ county have been approached about buying this product.

_____ points out that the phosphorus in colloidal phosphate has about the same availability as that in rock phosphate. So colloidal phosphate, like ordinary rock phosphate, will give good increases in crop yields when used on soils testing low in phosphorus.

The main difference between these two materials is in the amounts of phosphorus they contain. Colloidal phosphate carries from 18 to 20 percent of phosphoric acid, or only about two thirds as much as rock phosphate, which contains 30 to 33 percent.

Colloidal phosphate is a by-product of the mining of rock phosphate. It is sometime called "waste pond phosphate" because the fine material may be washed into ponds and settle out. When the water is drained off, the colloidal phosphate contains a larger portion of clay than rock phosphate.

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Roughage Is Basis for Wintering Rations

Most _____ county cattle feeders use roughage as much as they can in their winter rations for beef cattle.

Farm Adviser _____ says most calves are wintered to gain $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds a day so that they will be in condition to get the most rapid, economical gains from spring and summer pastures.

Here are rations you can use during the winter, depending on what roughages you have:

| Silage (Free choice) | Legume hay | Corn or oats | High protein supplement | Expected daily gain |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Corn | - | - | 1 lb. | $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |
| Legume-grass | 2 - 3 lb. | 4 lb. | - | $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |
| Oat | 2 - 3 lb. | 4 lb. | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. |
| | Free choice | 4 lb. | - | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |

When calves wintered on these rations go onto good pasture next spring, you can expect daily gains of more than two pounds for the first 60 to 90 days, _____ says. As pastures mature, you'll have to feed more grain to keep gains up and improve finish.

Calves to be fed grain on pasture can be brought to a full feed of grain during the last 30 days of the wintering period. If you want even larger winter gains, add more grain to the ration. Adding two pounds of grain will increase wintering gains about one-fourth pound.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

County Sheepmen Buy at Bred Ewe Sale

Buyers of bred ewes at the annual consignment sale of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association held recently in Urbana included county sheepmen.

Farm Adviser _____ says they include the following: _____.

Sixty-four head of purebred ewes were sold. They were consigned by 26 different consignors and bought by 45 different buyers. Top price of the sale was \$175, paid for a Rambouillet ewe consigned by the University of Illinois that was grand champion of her breed at the 1956 International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

Auctioneer was H. Earl Wright, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

-30-

RAJ:jw
12/19/56

Buyers and Consignors at Bred Ewe Sale

University of Illinois, December 8, 1956

| <u>County</u> | <u>Purchaser and Address</u> | <u>Consignor and Address</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Champaign | Dennis Dean Aden, Ogden | Carl H. Dunbar, Bushnell |
| Champaign | Theodore G. Barnhart, Tolono | Pratt Brothers, Cropsey |
| Champaign | Tom C. Barnhart, Tolono | Rex L. Horney, Smithshire |
| Champaign | Wm. M. Clark, R. 2, St. Joseph | Edward Ackmann, Carlyle |
| Champaign | Irene Ems, Ogden | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Champaign | MGM Farms, Seymour | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Champaign | MGM Farms, Seymour | W. J. Hampton, Champaign |
| Champaign | Madonna L. Ninmer, R. 2, Champaign | L. H. Aschermann, Arthur |
| Champaign | Madonna L. Ninmer | William Duncan, Lake Villa |
| Champaign | Madonna L. Ninmer | Pratt Brothers, Cropsey |
| Champaign | Leslie L. Todd, R. 1, Thomasboro | Richard F. Allen, Thawville |
| Champaign | Leslie L. Todd | Everett E. Glasgow, Monticello |
| Coles | R. H. Galbreath, R. 4, Charleston | Richard F. Allen, Thawville |
| Coles | R. H. Galbreath | Keith McMillan & Sons, Prairie City |
| Edgar | Jerry Huffman, 309 W. Madison, Paris | S. R. Jackson & Son, Seneca |
| Edgar | Dale Wheeler, Kansas | Clyde F. Simms, Albion |
| Edwards | Elmer E. Smith, Albion | Richard M. Williams, Mt. Carroll |
| Ford | Robert J. Reber, Paxton | S. R. Jackson & Son, Seneca |
| Ford | Carol Anne Ackermann, Sibley | Masters Meadows, Manito |
| Iroquois | Rosenboom Bros., Clifton | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Iroquois | Victoria Ann Sterrenberg, Martinton | Richard F. Allen, Thawville |
| Kane | Dennis Hastert, Aurora | R. T. Dubes & Son, Humboldt |
| Kane | Dennis Hastert, Aurora | Clyde F. Simms, Albion |
| Kendall | Jacque Quantock, Oswego | R. T. Dubes & Son, Humboldt |
| Knox | Scott Markley, DeLong | Rex L. Horney, Smithshire |
| Knox | Max L. McKee, Maquon | Lee & Schauble, Manteno |
| LaSalle | Walter Baysinger, Streator | Carl H. Dunbar, Bushnell |
| Livingston | Thrushwood Farm, R. 2, Fairbury | S. R. Jackson & Son, Seneca |

| <u>County</u> | <u>Purchaser and Address</u> | <u>Consignor and Address</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Livingston | Thrushwood Farm | Pratt Bros., Cropsey |
| McLean | Jerry Russell Pratt, Cropsey | Harry A. Weier, Elgin |
| McLean | Larry Gregg Pratt, Cropsey | W. J. Hampton, Champaign |
| McLean | Robert L. Willerton, Danvers | L. H. Aschermann, Arthur |
| McLean | Robert L. Willerton | Lee & Schauble, Manteno |
| McLean | Robert L. Willerton | Keith McMillan & Sons, Prairie City |
| Macon | Rodney Gordon, Blue Mound | Keith McMillan & Sons, Prairie City |
| Macon | Sue Ellen Stombaugh, Macon | John Albin, Newman |
| Macon | Rodney Gordon, Blue Mound | John Albin, Newman |
| Macoupin | Robert W. Kaufman, Carlinville | Gilson Robinson, Carlinville |
| Mason | Jon Dee Proehl, Manito | Masters Meadows, Manito |
| Moultrie | L. H. Aschermann, Arthur | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Piatt | Charles Body, Bement | Richard M. Williams, Mt. Carroll |
| Piatt | Richard Mumm, White Heath | S. R. Jackson & Son, Seneca |
| Piatt | John E. Sprinkle, Monticello | Alvin Helms, Belleville |
| Pike | H. Kent Newman, Griggsville | Pratt Bros., Cropsey |
| Pike | Richard Lee Newman, Griggsville | Pratt Bros., Cropsey |
| Pike | Richard Lee Newman | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Pike | H. Kent Newman, Griggsville | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Sangamon | Ronnie Hergenrother, Pleasant Plains | Bonnie Duncan, DeKalb |
| Sangamon | Ronnie Hergenrother | Helms Bros., Belleville |
| Tazewell | Charles and Duane Fort, Armington | Pratt Bros., Cropsey |
| Vermilion | Sarah Atkinson, Indianola | Alvin Helms, Belleville |
| Vermilion | Jay Behimer, Potomac | Clyde F. Simms, Albion |
| Vermilion | Catlin FFA, Catlin | Clyde F. Simms, Albion |
| Vermilion | John Fagaly, Fithian | Robert W. Kaufman, Carlinville |
| Vermilion | David Maddox, Fairmount | University of Illinois, Urbana |
| Vermilion | Richard L. Salrin, Fairmount | Everett E. Glasgow, Monticello |

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Don't Forget Limestone in Soil Improvement Program

Limestone is still about the most profitable material a farmer can buy and use on his land, says _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Some farmers are caught up with their liming. But the University of Illinois College of Agriculture reports that tests of several million acres of farm land in the 80 county soil testing laboratories of the state show that about half of the land is still acid and needs limestone. Many farmers are far from being caught up on their liming program.

Liming has long been recognized as one of the most important steps in a sound soil improvement program, according to Clyde Linsley, University of Illinois extension agronomist. No one questions its value and most Illinois farmers have been convinced of the need for liming acid soils.

But in recent years, limestone has been getting little attention, Linsley points out. It has not made the headlines. There is little selling effort back of limestone, mainly because there is a small margin of profit. In recent years, more emphasis in soil fertility has been on fertilizer, especially nitrogen and mixed fertilizer.

Limestone has been studied on the soil experiment fields of Illinois since 1902. A recent check of four year average yields on

these fields shows that limestone used on acid land produced higher crop yields worth more than \$18 an acre for the four years, or \$63 for each ton of limestone used.

To get this value out of limestone, it must be used intelligently. The soil has to be tested first to find out whether or not limestone is needed, and also how much is needed for each acre.

More details on how, when and where to use limestone is given in Illinois Circular 721. You can get a copy from the _____ county farm adviser's office at _____ or by writing to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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HDG:cm
12/27/56



From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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Special to Farm Advisers

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4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale February 23

Farm Adviser _____ reminds 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America in this area that the annual 4-H and FFA Calf Club Sale in Urbana February 23 will be a good opportunity to get a top-quality project calf.

"If you're interested in getting a calf that has a good chance of being a blue ribbon show animal as well as a good foundation cow, you'll probably find it worth while to attend the sale," _____ said.

The sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association as a means of placing first-rate project stock in the hands of youngsters at a fair price.

_____ says that J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has described the calves as an outstanding group. About 100 calves will be sold. They will include the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds.

The first calf will go on the auction block promptly at 11 a.m. Saturday, February 23, in the Stock Pavilion at the College of Agriculture.

_____ points out that only bona fide Illinois 4-H and FFA members may buy the calves. If a member cannot attend, however, he may designate another person to buy an animal for him. But all purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or FFA dairy projects.

Sale catalogs may be obtained from the College of Agriculture, 338 Animal Sciences Laboratory, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

New Hay and Pasture Survey Being Made in _____ County

A selected number of _____ county farmers received a hay and pasture questionnaire in the mail during the week of January 14, reports _____, _____ county farm adviser. The survey is being sponsored in all counties of Illinois by the Illinois Crop Reporting Service and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The purpose of the survey is to measure the progress of pasture improvement during the last five years. The first hay and pasture survey was made in 1952. When the current survey is completed, we'll be able to plan our pasture improvement program in _____ county more effectively, _____ points out.

All farmers who receive a questionnaire are asked to fill it out as soon as possible. It will take only a few minutes, and you'll be doing a real service by helping to make better farming possible in Illinois.

All those who fill out a survey report will receive a summary of the results.

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HDG:cm
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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

To Discuss Alfalfa Aphid on Farm and Home Week

The spotted alfalfa aphid--a new insect in Illinois--will be discussed during the Tuesday forage crops session at University of Illinois Farm and Home Week, according to _____, _____ county farm adviser.

Until 1956 this aphid had caused serious damage mainly in California, New Mexico and other southwestern states. It was first discovered in Illinois in July 1956. Last fall it was found in many southern Illinois counties and along the Mississippi River as far north as Carthage.

How serious the damage will be in 1957 will depend on the number of aphids surviving the winter. During Farm and Home Week, H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, will discuss the problem and tell how control measures can be applied if the aphid should increase and spread.

Other topics on the Tuesday forage crops program will include seeding mixtures for soil bank acres, forage sorghums in Illinois, managing tall fescue and brome grass alone and in mixtures, lespedeza in southern Illinois, alfalfa varieties and seed supply, establishing legume seedings and orchardgrass management.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

New Cash Rent Lease Form Now Available

A new cash rent lease form is now available, reports _____, _____ county farm adviser. Developed at the University of Illinois, this new lease carries several new features of interest to landowners and tenants. Suggestions for completing and using the Illinois Cash Farm Lease are included with each copy of the lease form.

With this new lease form, it is possible to choose a flat rental rate per acre or a stated amount of crop or livestock products.

For example on grain farms, the annual cash rent might be \$25 an acre. But if the owner and tenant agreed, they might draw up the lease to provide for a rent of 20 bushels of corn an acre. If they did so, they would also state the market and time for determining a price to convert the rent to a cash figure. For example, they might agree to use the highest price at the local elevator during May.

In dairy areas of northern Illinois, where cash leases are often used, the rent might be 400 pounds of milk an acre. The price might be the blend price on the Chicago market for November.

Other features of the new lease include an amendment providing a refund to the tenant if he makes improvements at his own expense and moves before they fully depreciate; putting into writing such definite management and business procedures as cropping plans, reimbursements to the tenant for his cost in lime, phosphate and potash that are unused when the lease is terminated; and a disaster clause

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for use in case crop yields should drop more than 50 percent below the county average.

A cash lease may be more satisfactory to some owners and tenants than to others. F. J. Reiss, who developed the new cash lease, lists some of these situations:

The owner may wish to get on a retired status with respect to social security benefits. An owner who is completely dependent upon the farm for income for living expenses may like the regular and dependable cash rental payments.

An absentee owner who cannot give the supervision needed at harvesting and marketing times may find a cash lease a good alternative. A tenant renting from a disinterested owner may find this type of lease to his advantage in solving soil fertility problems.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Offer New \$500 Ag College Scholarships

Two high school seniors will attend the University of Illinois College of Agriculture next fall with the help of \$500 scholarships from the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis.

Farm Adviser _____ says there's a good chance one or both of these boys might be from _____ county, provided he can get the right seniors to apply.

See _____ at his office or write to C. D. Smith, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, if you are interested in applying for this scholarship or for any one of several other scholarships available at the UI College of Agriculture.

More than 15,000 new jobs are open every year for graduates in agriculture, _____ says. College training will not only be a big help to you if you plan to operate the home place or a farm of your own. It is almost a necessity to meet the competition for the best jobs in industry, education and research, where trained men are always needed.

Farming is the largest and most important business in the United States today, _____ says. Mechanization and the application of science to agriculture have caused many changes in farming methods. College training can help you keep up with this ever-changing, rapidly advancing part of our national economy.

Every year the expanding agricultural industry has need for more trained men than it can find. And the tremendous increase in the number of boys and girls in high schools and colleges has greatly increased the demand for teachers. If you are interested in scientific agriculture and the search for new facts and methods, new areas of research present greater opportunities and challenges than ever before.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Note: No other stories are being sent to newspapers on this item. Please pass on to your local papers. You may want to include figures for your county from the recent report you received from J. A. Ewing, state crop statistician.

More Surveys Needed To Reach Goal

More completed hay and pasture surveys are needed from _____ county, _____ farm adviser reported this week. This special hay and pasture survey is being made by the Illinois Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. With the information received, each county can get a better idea of the progress and needs for pasture improvement, _____ explains.

The first surveys were sent to _____ county farmers during January. If you still have yours, you can send it in and it will be counted. A second copy of the survey form is being sent this week to all those who did not reply to the first one.

The questionnaire is easy to understand and will take only a few minutes to fill out. You'll be helping your farm adviser and the College of Agriculture by filling it out today.

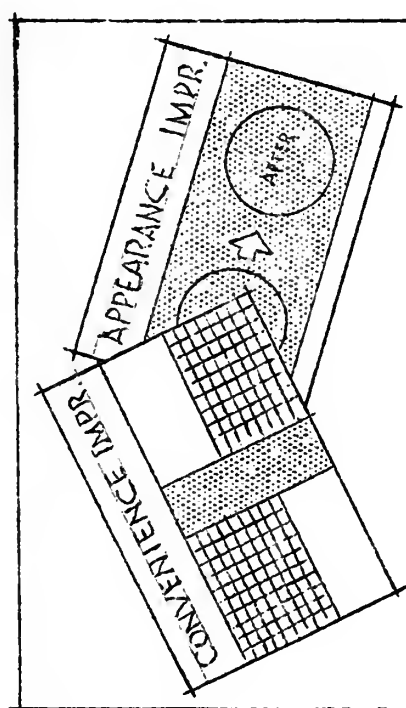
In _____ county _____ farmers received the survey forms. But only _____ had been returned by February 5. So a good many more are needed to give a representative sample.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

We are most anxious to get a good representative group of farm home remodeling plans for our Farm and Home Week exhibit. If you have any such remodeled farm homes in your county, perhaps you could use the suggested form on this page to prepare a postcard mailing to these families to stimulate their interest in enrolling in the contest.

We do need the entries in time for judging, so we have suggested a deadline date of January 20 to get the pictures and plans in your office. We'd like to get all you can gather as soon after that as possible. We appreciate in advance all you can do to help.

| | |
|--|--|
|  | <p>Dear Cooperator:</p> <p>Your recent remodeling plans may be of great value and interest to other farm families who would like to plan similar improvements in their homes.</p> <p>In order to make your plans available, we would like you to fill out a form similar to the one pictured here. We need your form filled out by January 21.</p> <p>Call us or stop in the office the next time you are in town.</p> <p><u>Farm (Home) Adviser</u></p> |
|--|--|

Keith Hinchcliff

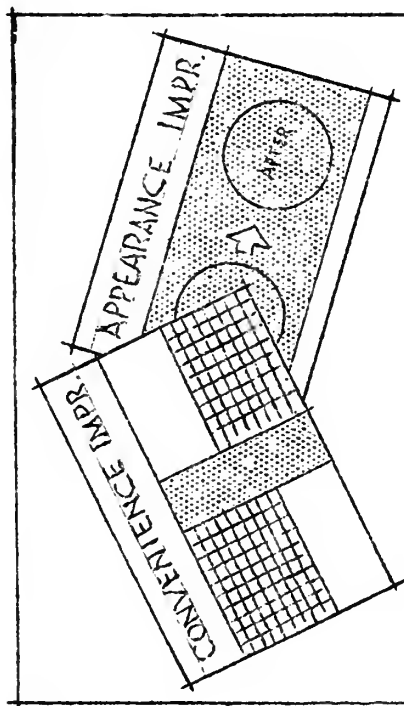
Catherine M. Sullivan

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

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Farm (Home) Adviser

Keith Hinchcliff

Catherine M. Sullivan

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

New Bulletin Out On Fruit Pest Control

Fruit growers in _____ county will be especially interested in a new circular, "Pest Control in Commercial Fruit Plantings," just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Farm Adviser _____ reports that copies of this circular, No. 167, are now available at his office.

The new publication lists such basic steps in pest control as sanitation, pruning and fertilization. It also gives complete spray schedules for apples, peaches, apricots, pears, plums, cherries, brambles, currants, gooseberries, grapes and strawberries.

Space is left in the back for fruit growers to keep a record of spray applications and the type of materials used. A compatibility chart for orchard insecticides and fungicides is also included that will help to determine whether two different types of material can be safely mixed together.

The publication was written by Dwight Powell, professor of plant pathology, University of Illinois; S. C. Chandler, associate entomologist, Illinois Natural History Survey; and Frank Owen, extension specialist in fruit crops at the University of Illinois.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

(FARM ADVISERS -- This project is not strictly agriculture, but it is one with which the University would like your help through publicity in farm bureau publications, farm pages, personal column items, at farm bureau, home bureau and 4-H meetings, through your radio and TV broadcasts, and in any other way you can help. Many thanks for anything you can do.)

Want Information on Old Indian Sites

Everyone in _____ county is being asked to help in a comprehensive survey of Illinois archeological sites and finds being made at the University of Illinois under the direction of Professor John C. McGregor, president of the statewide Illinois Archeological Survey.

Farm adviser _____ says that anyone knowing of places where Indian materials have been found, or where burials, villages or other points are known or reputed to have been, is asked as a public service to report them.

With the expansion of land cultivation, highways and communities and the passing of the older generation, much of this information will be lost unless recorded, Professor McGregor points out.

Farm people in particular are familiar with many such places on their land that are now not listed in any records.

Listing of this information will preserve it for future generations and permit the making of a comprehensive map of Illinois archeology that will be of great importance to all future studies in the history and people of our state's past.

Anyone who has any such information is asked to write to Professor McGregor at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers
(With mat of Colby and Smith)

Leisurecraft Camp Dates Are May 13-18

The 22nd annual Leisurecraft and Counseling Camp will be held May 13-18 at the State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

The 1957 camp theme is "A sharing of the world of nature and the out-of-doors as a tool for building character and citizenship."

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ announces that this year Mr. and Mrs. Fred Colby, Signal Mountain, Tennessee, will be the chief resource people. They will share their talents in campativity, natural history, native crafts, folklore in stories, songs and dances, philosophies in camping and will introduce a new art called Aloprima.

Gerald Smith, Evanston concert baritone singer, will head up the musical resources for the camp. Gerry is an extraordinary community song leader and a counselor for the Rock River Conference in church camping.

Other resource leaders will include Miss Rachel Garner, Fairfax, Virginia, basketry, native materials and puppetery; Ray Olson, Moline, singing games, musical mixers and square and folk dance sessions; Howard Weaver, Urbana, nature games for outdoor recreation; Mrs. Irene Blickensderfer, Peoria, party favors and decorations; Rev. D. C. Ellinwood, Milan, game boards and woodwork; T. S. Hamilton, Urbana, silver-smithing and stonemounting; R. O. Lyon, Urbana, woodcarving; and Mrs. H. H. Maddox, Pulaski, leather work.

Camp attendance will be limited to 100 persons, _____ says. Pre-registration must be received by April 15 to assure enrollment. Fill in a pre-registration form and mail it to Mrs. Iris Harris, 403 South Wright Street, Champaign.

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Add Leisurecraft Camp - 2

Fees will total \$25.00, including \$16.50 for room, board and insurance and \$8.50 for a copy of the yearbook. Part-time participation costs \$7.00 a day. Only one registration will be charged if husband and wife attend the camp. Meals include Monday supper through Saturday breakfast. Check-in time is Monday, May 13, at 2:00 p.m.

Camp officers include Mrs. Harris, chairman; Rev. Don E. Wise, Macon, secretary; Fay H. Root, 4-H Memorial Camp director, registrar; and Fred Blackburn, Salem, treasurer.

Active members of the continuation committee who helped to plan this year's program are Mrs. Alma Giese, Tolono; Mrs. Nellie Todd, Earlville; Mrs. Marguerite Whiting, Mahomet; Ray Olson; Miss Lorennie Berry, Monticello; Rev. Richard Muhleman, Pulaski; H. J. Wetzel, Champaign; and Mrs. Alice Smittler, Nashville.

Past presidents and ex-officio members of the continuation committee are Rev. Howard Baker, Lostant; Rev. Sam Buck, Aledo; Rev. D. C. Ellinwood; E. D. Lyon, Monticello; Ed Dalhaus, Waukegan; Rev. H. R. Halfyard, Cisco; Mrs. June Stengel, Lanark; E. H. Regnier, Urbana; and Rev. Walter Theobald, Clinton.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

(For use in counties having oat variety demonstrations)

Planting Completed for Oat Demonstration Plots

Planting of 11 different oat varieties was completed on

____ (date) ____ at the ____ (name of cooperator) ____ farm near ____ (town) ____.

These demonstration plots will give farmers in ____ county a first-hand opportunity to see how the new varieties compare with some they have been planting for several years. Farm Adviser _____ reports that a special field day is planned just before harvest, and all farmers will be invited to attend.

After harvest, yield will be calculated for each variety.

Results will be available from your farm adviser's office.

____ county is one of 42 in Illinois carrying out oat demonstration tests this year. A summary of all county demonstrations is published by the University of Illinois department of agronomy. Copies of the 1956 tests are now available on request. Ask for AG-1725, Illinois Spring Oat Variety Demonstrations, 1956.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers
(To go with mat on Energy-Saving Kitchen)

USDA Designs New Energy-Saving Kitchen

"Easy does it" is the word on a new kitchen designed by USDA housing specialists.

This energy-saving kitchen-workroom was especially designed for homemakers who must conserve their strength because of age or chronic illness. But able-bodied homemakers should also like the design and equipment arrangement.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that the room is about 18 feet square. A wall refrigerator and counter backed by desk and shelves form a center island. No storage reach is more than 63 inches high or less than 27 inches from the floor.

Walking is reduced to a minimum in the kitchen area. Mix counter, sink and range are placed close together, since research has shown that these three units are the ones most frequently used in meal preparation.

The refrigerator ranks next in frequency of use and is placed across from the mix counter. Storage space at each work center provides room for supplies and utensils there. Freezer and canned-food storage cabinet are easy to get to in the workroom area.

Dining space is near the dish cabinet and dishwasher so that setting the table and replacing dishes after washing takes few steps. Only one trip with a cart is needed to transfer a meal from range to table or the dishes from table to sink.

Ask your county farm or home adviser for full information. You can get 11 sheets of detailed working drawings for 25 cents a sheet, or a total cost of \$3.75, from the Agricultural Engineering Department College of Agriculture, Urbana.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

(Note to Farm Advisers: This is the third request for farmers to send in their hay and pasture survey forms. You will receive a list from Joe Ewing listing the names of farmers in your county who have not returned their questionnaires.)

Need More Hay and Pasture Surveys From _____ County

A special appeal to _____ county farmers is being made this week by Farm Adviser _____. They are urged to return to the Illinois Crop Reporting Service, Springfield, the hay and pasture survey forms they received in January.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture is cooperating in the survey. With information received, each county can get a better idea of pasture improvement progress and needs, _____ explains.

The survey form is easy to understand and will take only a few minutes to fill out. Now is a good time to fill it out before the heavy rush of spring field work starts. You'll be helping your farm adviser and the College of Agriculture by sending your completed form in today.

In _____ county, _____ farmers received the survey form. But only _____ have returned it. More replies are needed to give a good sample and accurate results.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Six Easy Steps in Adjusting Plows

Any farmer can make his plow function like a new one, says
_____ County Farm Adviser _____.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture has worked out six steps to follow in adjusting moldboard plows. If you follow these steps, you'll have a much easier and cleaner job of plowing this spring:

1. Have tractor wheels properly spaced. Use the recommendations given in your owner's manual or by your local dealer.

2. Adjust colters before the plow is put into the ground. Set them to run no deeper than half of the plowing depth, with the hub over the point of the plowshare and with a spacing of $3/4$ inch between colter and landside.

3. Establish working depth and level the plow. Before proceeding to the other adjustments, be sure the plow is running level and at the desired depth.

4. Adjust the vertical hitch so that the plow goes into the ground easily but doesn't try to "stand on its nose."

5. Adjust the horizontal hitch until the front bottom cuts a furrow slice that is equal in width to the designated size of the plow bottom.

6. For best trash coverage, use jointers or special colters, and adjust them to roll the trash ahead and under the furrow slice.

For further information on how to adjust plows, write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, and ask for a copy of Circular 755, "6 Steps in Adjusting Moldboard Plows."

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

(For use in counties holding 4-H metal roofing project meeting)

Plans Complete for 4-H Club Metal Roofing Project Meeting

A demonstration meeting for all 4-H Club members in _____ county enrolled in the metal roofing project will be held _____ (date) on the farm of _____ (name) _____, located _____, Farm Adviser _____ has announced. The meeting will start at _____ (time) and will last about three hours.

Don Jedelee, agricultural engineer from the University of Illinois, and Wayne Maley of the American Zinc Institute will be present to help conduct the meeting. Requirements and awards in the 4-H metal roofing project will be explained to 4-H Club members who are present, and the proper procedure for reconditioning and painting a metal roof will be demonstrated. Members will also get some actual experience in working with metal roofs.

Metal roofing is one of the newer 4-H projects in the state. Project requirements include actually working with metal roofs or metal farm equipment, making a metal roofing safety survey, outlining a five-year roofing program and exhibiting some approved practice at the county 4-H Club show.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special to Home Advisers

HEIH Plan October Meeting at UI

The University of Illinois department of home economics has made initial plans to stage a one-day workshop for Home Economists in Homemaking on the Urbana campus in October.

The purpose of this and future workshops is to keep HEIH members informed on new developments in the areas of home and family living. This workshop will focus attention on housing, equipment and home furnishings.

Initial plans were made at a meeting of Dr. Janice M. Smith, head of the UI department of home economics, and representatives of seven HEIH groups.

Attending the meeting were Mrs. Treva Kelly, DuPage; Mrs. W. P. Klingensmith, Cook; Mrs. Dorothy Wildemuth, Henry; Mrs. H. R. McQuarrie, Peoria; Mrs. Ralph Gilmore, Mercer; Mrs. James R. Davies, Henry, and Mrs. Richard Herm, Tazewell.

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MVB:cm
4/12/57

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers
(With mat of floor plan)

Flexible Split-Level Farmhouse Offers Special Features

Here's a split-level plan for a farmhouse that offers many special features.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ points out that this plan offers flexible sleeping accommodations ranging from as many as five bedrooms down to two and back again by use of folding walls and lower level when needed.

Kitchen, everyday eating space, laundry area, business center and family living area are all in one open space, _____ says. All of these centers have a wide view of the driveway and farmstead.

Washup room, chore clothes closet and basement stairs are all next to the rear door farm service entrance. The front entrance is next to the driveway and easy to get to from the kitchen.

Also look at the storage the plan provides, _____ suggests. Nearly all of the inside walls are built-in storage.

The plan features simple, compact, economical wall and roof construction that uses standard 4 x 8 feet panel materials and is adapted to panelized construction methods.

This split-level plan was developed by housing specialists in home economics and agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Complete plans are available in 16 sheets at a cost of \$4.00 for the set from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana. Ask for Plan No. 544.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

County Observes National 4-H Sunday on May 28

Spiritual values and character-building qualities in 4-H Club work will be especially observed on National 4-H Club Sunday, May 28.

4-H Clubs in _____ county will have special services as follows: _____

_____.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that 4-H Club Sunday has come out of Rural Life Sunday. The special Sunday was first observed in 1929 at the suggestion of the International Association of Agricultural Missions. It was soon adopted by the Home Missions Council of North America, by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and by many other religious organizations.

4-H Club Sunday emphasizes the meaning of Christianity in rural life, _____ points out. It falls on the fifth Sunday after Easter and is closely linked with the Rogation Days, celebrated for centuries in the Christian Church during the three days preceding Ascension Day.

On their special Sunday, 4-H members join those of many generations in seeking the blessing of God upon the land, the seed, the cultivation of the earth and the enrichment of home and community life.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

June 1 Final Date for 4-H Enrollment

All boys and girls in _____ county who want to enroll in this year's 4-H Club program should do so by June 1.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ suggests that, if you are interested and are between 10 and 18 years of age, you contact one of the local 4-H Club leaders in your neighborhood. Or you can call the county farm or home adviser for information.

So far _____ boys and _____ girls are enrolled this year in the county's _____ agricultural 4-H Clubs and _____ home economics 4-H Clubs, _____ says. These figures represent an increase of _____ members over last year.

In spite of this increase, however, _____ believes there are still lots of boys and girls in the county who are eligible to take part in 4-H work but who are not enrolled. They may not know about 4-H Club work or they may not have been asked to join.

_____ county 4-H'ers join in extending a hearty invitation to their friends and to all eligible youngsters in the county to join a 4-H Club and share the opportunities and fun that 4-H is providing for them.

If there is no 4-H Club in your area, _____ says, it is possible for you to start one if you have five members and a club leader.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It compares the findings with the previous research and discusses the implications of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and the references list the sources used in the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices. These appendices contain additional information that is relevant to the study but is not included in the main text.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These figures and tables provide a visual representation of the data and the results of the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes. These footnotes provide additional information about the study and the sources used in the study.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of keywords. These keywords are used to describe the main topics of the study and to help in the search for related research.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. These abbreviations are used to simplify the text and to make it easier to read.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of symbols. These symbols are used to represent mathematical concepts and to make the text more concise.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of definitions. These definitions are used to clarify the meaning of the terms used in the study.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. These acknowledgments are used to thank the people who have helped in the study.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of references. These references are used to cite the sources of information used in the study.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of appendices. These appendices contain additional information that is relevant to the study but is not included in the main text.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These figures and tables provide a visual representation of the data and the results of the study.

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17. The seventeenth part of the report is a list of keywords. These keywords are used to describe the main topics of the study and to help in the search for related research.

18. The eighteenth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. These abbreviations are used to simplify the text and to make it easier to read.

19. The nineteenth part of the report is a list of symbols. These symbols are used to represent mathematical concepts and to make the text more concise.

20. The twentieth part of the report is a list of definitions. These definitions are used to clarify the meaning of the terms used in the study.

21. The twenty-first part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. These acknowledgments are used to thank the people who have helped in the study.

22. The twenty-second part of the report is a list of references. These references are used to cite the sources of information used in the study.

23. The twenty-third part of the report is a list of appendices. These appendices contain additional information that is relevant to the study but is not included in the main text.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These figures and tables provide a visual representation of the data and the results of the study.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the report is a list of footnotes. These footnotes provide additional information about the study and the sources used in the study.

26. The twenty-sixth part of the report is a list of keywords. These keywords are used to describe the main topics of the study and to help in the search for related research.

27. The twenty-seventh part of the report is a list of abbreviations. These abbreviations are used to simplify the text and to make it easier to read.

28. The twenty-eighth part of the report is a list of symbols. These symbols are used to represent mathematical concepts and to make the text more concise.

29. The twenty-ninth part of the report is a list of definitions. These definitions are used to clarify the meaning of the terms used in the study.

30. The thirtieth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. These acknowledgments are used to thank the people who have helped in the study.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm and Home Advisers

NOTE: This information has been released by the Illinois Department of Public Health. This office and Pauline Brimhall, health education specialist, thought you should know about it. You may be able to use some if it through your regular information channels.

Illinois Department of Public Health

Twenty-two counties in Illinois have been chosen as primary sampling areas in which survey teams of the National Health Survey Program will conduct household interviews beginning this month.

Illinois health officials were recently notified of the plan for the Health Survey, which is being conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service to get information on the extent of illness, disability and other related statistics in the United States population.

In commenting on the survey, Dr. Roland R. Cross, State Health Director, said, "Information gained through the survey will help all health agencies to plan more effective and economical programs in the future. We urge all Illinois families who are contacted in the survey to cooperate by providing the information requested."

Household interviews of a representative sample of the population are planned to gain information about illness, hospitalization and medical and dental services received during specified periods preceding the interview.

Facts to be collected will include statistics on the number, age, sex and occupations of persons suffering from disease, injuries or handicapped conditions; the length of time these people have been

[illegible]

• *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 35:103-110, 1996

[illegible]

prevented from carrying on their usual occupations; and the amount of medical care and hospitalization.

The interviews will be conducted by trained personnel of the U. S. Census Bureau, who will properly identify themselves.

Illinois counties indicated as primary sampling units are Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Will, Grundy, Livingston, Peoria, Tazewell, Kankakee, Winnebago, Madison, St. Clair, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Moultrie, Fayette, Shelby, Franklin, Jackson and Williamson.

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MVB:cm
5/21/57

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Convert Crib to Bin for Shelled Corn

A sturdy corn crib in good condition can easily be converted into a bin for storing shelled corn.

But you'll need to strengthen the walls and often the floor to hold the extra weight, says Farm Adviser _____. Shelled corn weighs about $1 \frac{2}{3}$ times as much as ear corn and exerts about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ times as much pressure on the side walls of a bin.

Walls, roof and floors also must be completely watertight, because shelled corn takes up moisture so easily. Even a small leak can let in enough moisture to cause serious damage.

_____ points out that a practical way to strengthen the walls is by adding wales and steel tie rods. Wall strength will depend on size of the studs, wales and tie rods, their spacing and the strength of the connections.

If your crib has concrete foundation walls at least 8 inches thick and a concrete floor in good condition resting on firm subgrades, it will be able to hold shelled corn. You'll need to add more strength if your crib floor load is carried by wooden joists resting on concrete foundation walls.

For full information about remodeling cribs for shelled corn storage, ask your farm adviser for a copy of University of Illinois Circular 775, "Remodeling Cribs for Shelled Corn Storage." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for your copy.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

State Rural Youth Camp Is July 29 - August 2

Dates for Illinois State Rural Youth Camp have been set for July 29 through August 2.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that several members of the _____ county Rural Youth group are planning to attend the annual camp at the State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

Rural Youth at state camp have a chance to meet with others their own age from all over the state, _____ points out. During these meetings, the county young people exchange ideas and share problems with other county groups.

The camp program will include discussion and work groups, camp activities and craft work, sports of all kinds and swimming in the camp's beautiful lake. Work group sessions will cover such topics as recreation training, programs for Rural Youth groups, marriage readiness and song leading.

International flavor is added each year by one or more of the International Farm Youth Exchangees from foreign lands present at the camp. These young people talk and show slides of their home countries, wear their native costumes, sing songs and do dances that are distinctly their own.

Cost of the camp will be \$16 for 13 meals, four midnight snacks and camp insurance, _____ says. Pre-registration fee of \$6 should be sent to O. F. Gaebe, 414 Mumford Hall, Urbana, by your county adviser before July 8.

Members of the State Rural Youth Camp committee who helped to plan this year's program include Marjorie Nice, Morrison; Barbara Hoffman, Batavia; Shirland Sloan, New Boston; Mae Venvertloh, Quincy; Virgil Riechman, Pekin; George Ford, Sidell; Lillian Vohlkamp, Carlyle; Glen Moreland, Ramsey; Martha Pries, St. Louis; and Phyllis Drone, Ridgway.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Summer Extension Trainee to Work in County

_____ of _____ has been assigned to _____ county as a summer extension trainee. He will work under the supervision of Farm Adviser _____.

_____ will arrive to start working on _____ and will stay in the county until _____.

W. D. Murphy, in charge of extension student training at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that the summer training program is designed to provide practical experience in extension work in the counties. The students get college credit toward graduation for their summer work.

_____ has been a 4-H member in his home county. He will work in both the 4-H and adult phases of extension work under _____'s supervision.

(Add here anything else about the program or the trainee that you wish.)

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RAJ:cm
6/5/57

List of trainees and assigned counties:

George L. Onion, Abingdon -- Champaign county, Earl Bantz
John H. Stanley, Paris -- DeKalb county, E. E. Golden
Roger K. Chisholm, Crete -- Grundy county, M. E. Tascher
Harold E. Harms, Onarga -- Iroquois county, K. R. Imig
Allen D. Edwards, Poplar Grove -- McHenry county, E. E. Brown
Larry L. West, Clinton -- McLean county, E. G. Mosbacher
Larry R. Hoffman, Farmer City -- St. Clair county, C. E. Clark
Robert W. Frank, Plainview -- Sangamon county, Edwin Bay
Darrell D. Beazly, Mansfield -- Will county, A. A. Wicklein

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 3 on 1957 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Will Test Physical Fitness of 4-H'ers

Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____ at _____ is the day when _____ county 4-H Club members put special emphasis on the health H of the four H's.

Every 4-H member who enrolls in the series of tests will be weighed, measured and tested with a variety of exercises to find out how fit he or she is physically, says (Assistant) Farm Adviser_____.

After these tests of strength, flexibility, speed, endurance and organic fitness have been given, each 4-H'er will be graded against standard score tables that will tell him how he compares in fitness with others his age.

He will also be given a body-type growth chart that will establish his growth schedule. Years of tests have shown that many 4-H youngsters are off schedule in their growth rate and do not know it.

Strength, flexibility and endurance are very important in this age of "take it easy," _____ says. A recent New York test showed that more than half of the children tested between the ages of 6 and 19 years failed a simple muscular test. The research workers predict that these children will have aching backs when they get older because their back muscles are weak from lack of exercise.

While 56 percent of these U. S. children failed the test, 92 percent of Italian and Austrian children given the same test passed it. The European children were stronger, more graceful and agile because they walked to school, climbed stairs instead of taking the elevator and got their recreation from active exercise rather than from going to the movies.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 1 on 1957 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Experts Here for Fitness Field Day

Two expert physical training specialists will be in _____ county for 4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____.

Farm Adviser _____ says the two are Charles M. Tipton and Richard Berger, both graduate students at the University of Illinois School of Physical Education.

Keeping-Fit Field Day is scheduled to start at _____ o'clock at the _____ in _____, _____ says.

Both men are highly qualified by study and experience in physical fitness and health. Tipton has helped to conduct 4-H tests during three summers previous to this year. A physical education teacher, he has spent the past two years at the University Rehabilitation Laboratory reconditioning paraplegics and polio patients. Berger has been active in youth groups, youth camps and as a coach for weight lifters. He has studied the physiology of exercise and at present is a research assistant in physical education at the University. Both men are working toward their doctor's degrees.

During the field day, these men will test the physical fitness of 4-H members and then instruct them in methods to improve their scores. The health H is an important and often neglected part of the 4-H program. Usually about 10 percent of the 4-H members participate, and their average level of fitness is lower than it should be. Just because boys and girls live in the country is no reason to assume that

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's annual report to Congress, which is a key part of the executive branch's communication with the legislative branch.

they are physically fit--in fact, there is much evidence to show that they are less fit than many urban children.

Parents are urged to attend this field day and learn how to use the growth chart that will be given each boy and girl. Parents should know the results of the tests and recommended ways for improving the fitness level of their children. There are a number of false notions about health that contribute to low fitness and that should be corrected. For example, many persons are advised to rest, but no muscle ever grew strong by being rested. The specialists will explain why proper food, sleep and exercise are so important in youth as the means for building a sturdy base for good adult health. Each member will be given a growth chart from which his parents can tell whether he is growing according to schedule.

4-H'ers who make improvement over their last year's scores will receive a keeping-fit emblem, according to _____. These emblems will be distributed at the county 4-H Achievement Day program next fall.

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RAJ:cm
6/657

(Note to Farm Advisers: Please review the information in letter of April 12 regarding Keeping-Fit Field Day and send the College a copy of the announcement you send to members indicating the time (DST or CST) and place for meeting. O. F. Gaebe, D. M. Hall.)

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Follow-up Story on 1957 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Field Day Shows 4-H Members How to Keep Fit

4-H Keeping-Fit Field Day attracted a crowd of _____ county rural young people to the _____ in _____ on _____, where they found out how strong and physically fit they were in relation to other young people their age.

From _____ in the morning until _____ in the afternoon the 4-H Club members took part in tests so that each one would know how healthy he actually was. They also learned at the same time how to keep themselves physically fit and how to make themselves stronger and more healthy.

First the youngsters were weighed and measured and given a body-type score in order to determine whether or not they were growing according to schedule. Then they ran 60 yards to check their speed and to learn how promptly their heart beat returned to normal. This was a test of breathing capacity.

Situps, broad jump and arm-pull exercises tested their muscular strength. Front and back bends checked their body flexibility. Finally, they ran 400 yards to find out how much endurance they had. Then they compared their scores with the standards to determine their fitness levels.

The field-day tests were conducted by the state 4-H Club office and D. M. Hall, extension specialist of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, assisted by Charles Tipton and Richard Berger, physical fitness specialists from the University.

More than _____ parents of the 4-H Club members were also present to watch the activity. _____ local 4-H Club leaders attended.

"This day was an important milestone in the lives of the youths who took part," said _____, farm adviser, "because it gave them scores that show how fit they are. But the experience will not mean much to them unless those who took part this year increase their training in order that they may be in better condition next year.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers and Assistants
(Advance Story No. 2 on 1957 Keeping-Fit Field Day)

Fitness Too Low in Illinois Youth

More than 100 youth agency workers who recently attended Gov. William G. Stratton's Youth Fitness Conference found the fitness of Illinois youth to be unsatisfactory and urged the appointment of an Illinois Youth Fitness Advisory Committee.

These youth leaders pointed out to Gov. Stratton the need to emphasize to young people that fitness will determine to a great extent the degree of success they will attain in later life.

Conference members declared that the auto, school bus and many labor-saving devices have left us without enough physical activities to build sturdy bodies. We should not mistake neglect of body for culture of mind. They urged appointment of a full-time executive director to head up youth fitness work in the state, and early action because of the unsatisfactory and, in some groups, the declining level of fitness.

_____ county will do its part to check up on the level of fitness of its young people when it holds Keeping-Fit Field Day on _____ at the _____, starting _____ o'clock.

Farm Adviser _____ says that the Agricultural Extension Service has hired two specialists to put on field days all over the state this summer. Charles M. Tipton, a graduate student in physical fitness at the University of Illinois who is working on rehabilitation of paraplegics, will head the team. He has had three

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Add Keeping Fit - 2

years of experience in the keeping-fit program. His assistant will be Richard A. Berger, graduate student in physical education.

The two men will bring their test equipment to the county, test the fitness of all 4-H members and then instruct them in ways to improve their present level of fitness. Each person will be given a growth chart and the score on 21 different tests and measurements that he or she will take during the day's program.

All county 4-H members and their parents are urged to contact their farm adviser for the details on Keeping-Fit Field Day.

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RAJ:cm
6/6/57

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Note to Farm Advisers: You can get figures for your county from the report of J. A. Ewing, Illinois Crop Reporting Service, dated June 11, 1957.)

(No.) (County) County Farmers Cooperate in Pasture Survey

Illinois farmers cooperated generously in filling out hay and pasture survey forms sent to them earlier this year, officials of the Illinois Crop Reporting Service and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture reported this week. More than 15,000 farmers scattered throughout the state provided information on the kinds of pasture and hay land and the various improvement practices they have applied to permanent pastures. This return was more than 60 percent of the original list drawn for the survey.

In _____ county, Farm Adviser _____ reports that _____ farmers returned the survey forms.

It will be several months before the survey results will be ready for publication. Questionnaires are being checked for completeness by the Crop Reporting Service and are being machine-tabulated at the University. When the report is completed, every person who assisted with the survey will receive a copy.

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HDG:cm
6/12/57

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

County Young People to Rural Youth State Camp

_____ county young people who will attend the annual Rural Youth State Camp this summer include _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that the theme of this year's camp will be "Rural Youth in Action." Sessions of the camp will be held at the State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello July 29 - August 2.

Lillian Vahlkamp, Carlyle, and Virgil Reichman, Pekin, are serving as co-chairmen of the camp continuation committee this year, _____ says. Shirland Sloan, New Boston, and Marjorie Nice and Bonnie Sykes from Morrison are serving on the registration committee. Other camp continuation committee members who will help to run the camp include David Parisot, Leland, and Mae Venvertloh, Quincy.

Recreation workshops will be led by Ed Dalhaus, director of young people's activities for the Illinois Agricultural Association. C. P. Lang, Rural Youth specialist at Pennsylvania State College, will assist with a program workshop. Florence Kimmelshue and JoAnn Sievers, both of the home economics staff at the University of Illinois, will take charge of the personality development and marriage readiness classes.

State Rural Youth staff members who will help to run the camp are Bill Stone and Arlene Wolfram.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

(For use in counties holding oat demonstration meetings)

County Oat Demonstration Field Day Set for _____

Farmers in _____ county will have a chance to see which oat varieties do best in this area at the Oat Demonstration Field Day scheduled for _____ on the _____ farm located _____.
(date & time)

This oat demonstration is one of those being held in 42 counties throughout Illinois this year, reports _____, farm adviser. These demonstration plots give farmers a chance to see 11 different varieties growing side by side. Some are new and some have been grown for several years.

Oats from each plot will be harvested separately and weighed so that yields can be figured and compared. Results from all counties holding demonstrations will be brought together and published by the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois.

(Mention any other details about your particular field day.)

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HDG:cm
6/19/57

Exclusive for Farm Advisers

County 4-H'ers to Attend State Conference

_____ are the _____ county 4-H Club members selected to attend State 4-H Junior Leadership Conference from July 22 to 27 at the State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that every delegate to the state conference will be a member of one of 10 active committees that will be responsible for the meeting's operation. These committees include ceremonials, citizenship, crafts, dining hall, discussions, evening program, evensong, music, sports and tours.

Every member will also do some teaching and perform other service for the conference as well as take part in special-interest groups during the program, _____ says. In this way the delegates learn leadership by being leaders.

Quota for each county in the state is two boys selected from agriculture clubs and two girls from home economics clubs. Each delegate has the responsibility of taking his experiences and knowledge back to his or her own county to share with other club members there.

Members of the conference continuation committee selected at last year's meeting who planned this year's program include Phyllis Floyd, Alexis; Janet Mollohan, Owaneco; Mary Lou Meinders, Belknap; Marilyn Nickel, Elgin; Julia Ann Walsh, Carmi; Dick Haas, Heyworth; Dick Pankey, Arthur; Everett Smithson, Loogootee; Harold Jepson, Elgin; and Charles Krell, Glenarm.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

_____ County Farm Management Tour Set for _____

(Date)

Farmers in this area will soon have the opportunity to see how good a job of management one _____ county farmer is doing. This chance will come at the annual Farm Bureau Farm Management Service tour for _____ county on _____ at the _____ farm beginning at _____. This farm is located _____.
(time) (give directions)

_____, Farm Bureau Farm Management Service fieldman for this area, cooperating with _____ farm adviser, has planned this tour. The farm selected for the tour faces some of the key management problems of farms in this area. Those on the tour will see how one farmer has set up his operations to solve them. (List any unusual features of the farm or farms to be visited.)

As special speaker for the tour, _____ from _____ will make further comments and suggestions on current farm management problems. (Give other details about speaker that seem appropriate.)

All _____ county farmers are especially invited to attend this tour. It promises to be a worth-while event that you won't want to miss.

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HDG:cam
7/10/57

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Morrow Plots Story Released in New Circular

The long-time effects produced by different cropping systems can be seen clearly right here in Illinois. This is possible because early leaders at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture established the Morrow plots back in 1876. They are now the oldest soil experiment plots in America.

Three different cropping plans are followed on these plots--continuous corn since 1876, a corn-oats rotation and a corn-oats-clover rotation. From 1904 to 1955, one plot in each cropping plan received soil treatment and the other received none.

In 1955 a new chapter in Morrow plots history was begun. Since some of the plots had never received soil treatment, the question was raised whether this soil had been permanently damaged or whether it could be revived with new treatment. The response of the previously untreated continuous corn plots to soil treatment was astounding. In 1955 the yield was 86 bushels an acre, and in 1956 it shot up to 113 bushels.

In contrast to these remarkable results, the new soil treatment produced no yield increase on the previously treated corn-oats-clover plot. Apparently the combination of a good rotation and the manure-lime-phosphate treatment had maintained fertility.

So there is a new hope that some worn-out prairie soils can become productive once more. But the Morrow plots have a deep topsoil, little of which has been lost by erosion. The sad truth remains that, once productivity has been lost on our more shallow soils, it is lost for centuries to come.

The complete story of the Morrow Plots is now available in a new circular just published by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Copies are available from your county farm adviser.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Make Your Own Vibrator Feed Meter

Agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have developed a vibrator-type feed meter that you can make in your farm shop.

Farm Adviser _____ says this meter is powered by 120-volt 60-cycle electric current, has no rotating parts and does not need lubrication.

The meter consists of a metal box with an apron and a 60-cycle vibrator attached to the bottom. Output is regulated both by a gate that controls the amount of feed on the apron and by a rheostat that varies the coil voltage to adjust the amount of vibration.

The meter is accurate within 5 percent at capacities of 2 to 30 pounds a minute.

A feed meter comes in handy when silage and concentrates are mixed and distributed by a mechanical bunk feeder, _____ says. A feed meter saves expensive feeds and the operator's time. An automatic timer on the meter will turn it off when the right amount of feed has been delivered to a wagon, truck or feeder.

For full information, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Bulletin 611, "A Vibrator-Powered Meter for Small Grain and Ground Feed." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Farrowing Houses Feature Radiant Heat

Many permanent hog farrowing houses today are being built with radiant heat and labor-saving equipment.

Farm Adviser _____ says that floors in farrowing houses should be warm and dry. A waterproof border insulation should be between the edge of the door and the foundation. It should be at least one inch thick and extend to a minimum depth of 24 inches.

Insulation in walls and ceilings is necessary to reduce heat loss from the building and to help maintain uniform temperatures. More is needed in the ceiling than in the walls. A four-inch thickness is recommended for the ceiling, with a vapor barrier on the underneath side.

Two types of walls are commonly used, both of which are satisfactory. One is built of light-weight concrete masonry, and the other is of wood construction. For easier heating, it is desirable to keep both wall and floor areas to a minimum. A seven-foot ceiling height is enough in alleys and areas where operators must work.

One window for every pen is desirable. Provide one square foot of glass for every 20 feet of floor area. A storm sash or double-glazed sash to reduce heat loss is essential.

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Add Radiant Heat in Farrowing Houses - 2

Even in cold weather, ventilation must be maintained to remove moisture as fast as the hogs give it off and to admit the correct amount of fresh air. In low buildings, such as farrowing houses, a gravity-type ventilation is not dependable. A fan system installed according to manufacturer's instructions is best. However, with this amount of ventilation the house must be well insulated to keep it from getting too cold when outside temperatures are low.

For full information about farrowing houses, ask your farm adviser for a copy of University of Illinois Circular 780, "Hog Farrowing Houses and Equipment." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for your copy.

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9/18/57

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Page 10

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

New History of Farm Management Off the Press

Farmers and others interested in the development of farm management as a profession and as a technique have a new source of reference in a book recently published by the University of Illinois Press in Urbana.

The book is "Fifty Years of Farm Management" by H. C. M. Case and D. B. Williams.

Farm Adviser _____ says that this book presents a historical review of farm management, with special reference to research, extension and teaching as developed in the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Purpose of the authors in writing the book was not to describe the evolution of farm management practices, _____ says. Rather, it was to show how research procedures have developed and how the science of farm management has found its application in the United States.

Case is a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois and former head of the department. He is now secretary-treasurer of the International Federation of Agricultural Economists. Williams is a native of Australia who received his Ph.D degree at Illinois in 1950. He is now with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Australian Department of Agriculture in Canberra.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

(Note: You can adapt this story to your area by filling in the blanks with data from Agronomy Facts, SP-17 to SP-22.)

New Guides Show What Crop Yields to Expect

New guides are now available that will tell _____ county farmers what yields they can expect on their soils if they do a top job of management.

Farm Adviser _____ points out that, by knowing what to expect from your soil, you can set your yield goals at a reasonable figure. Then you can get the lowest cost and most efficient production for every bushel of grain or ton of forage harvested simply by doing the best possible job with your particular soil conditions.

These soil potential yield guides were developed at the University of Illinois by Lloyd J. McKenzie, soils extension specialist. He checked the experiences of farmers over many years, along with yield records of experiment fields located around the state on a variety of soils.

Here's how the guides work: First check to see what the main type of soil is on your farm. For example, you may have one of the better soils. With no soil treatment at all, your potential corn yield is _____ bushels an acre. But this yield would be based on a very low level of management.

By doing a top job of management, you could get as high as _____ bushels. But this would take a really top job of management,

-more-

which would include applying phosphorus, potash and lime according to tests, following good rotations, applying manure or crop residues and improving drainage where necessary.

On a soil with low natural fertility, such as _____, you could expect a yield of only about _____ bushels with no treatment. But even with the very best practices, the top yield would average only about _____ bushels. So on this type of soil there is a limit to the return you can expect for good management. You can plan your program on this soil accordingly.

These potential yields are what you might expect over a 10-year period, considering all the weather differences that affect yield. In any one year, yields could be 20 percent above or below the yield potential.

A similar picture of potential yields with top management can be shown for soybeans*, hay, oats and wheat. Get more information on these soil potential guides from your county farm adviser.

* Yield potentials not available in Soil Area V for soybeans.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

Benson Praises 4-H'ers on Achievement Day

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has paid tribute to the more than two million 4-H Club boys and girls in the nation on the occasion of National 4-H Achievement Day on Saturday, November 2.

Benson's message comes as a timely greeting for _____ county's annual 4-H Achievement Day, to be held on _____ at _____, says Farm (Home) Adviser _____.

The Secretary's message to the 4-H Club members reads as follows:

"National 4-H Achievement Day, November 2, no doubt is circled on your calendar, and the calendar of your families, friends, and neighbors as a very special occasion. It deserves to be red-lettered, because it will be a time when the many fine accomplishments of you 2,165,000 young men and women will be highlighted in your local communities, towns, and counties. There the home folks may see for themselves what you are doing, and honor you for your achievements. The Nation's attention, too, will be turned on the aims, results, and values of 4-H Club work in more than 3,000 counties in all the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

"Countrywide last year you completed about 3,595,000 individual projects in farming, homemaking, community service, and other activities. Yet I'm sure you realize that figures alone do not portray the true, far-reaching scope and broad influence of 4-H work. Your

-more-

Secretary's Message - 2

program--dedicated as it is to character development and citizenship training--cannot be measured in statistics, in the number of calves you have raised, field crops you have grown, garments sewn, or meals prepared.

"Although you have contributed much to the material wealth of our land--raising the quality of agricultural production and the level of living in homes where you have put the latest research to work--you yourselves are our richest resource. You, and other youth like you, are our greatest single asset. You represent the hope of the future. 4-H Clubs are a proving ground for your training as future leaders. Through useful educational projects, and real-life experiences in farming and homemaking, you are now cultivating and nurturing qualities of integrity, courage, and contagious enthusiasm, which will serve you in meeting the issues that lie ahead and in successful discharge of your citizenship responsibilities.

"I heartily congratulate you on your past year's achievements. May you continue to build yourselves, your homes, and your communities and thus build a better and stronger America."

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RAJ:sl
10/24/57

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

County 4-H Achievement Day on _____

_____ county's 4-H Club members will be given special honors and recognition on _____. That's the date for the annual county 4-H Achievement Day program.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that a special program has been planned to give recognition to the county's outstanding 4-H boys and girls. It will start at _____ o'clock in the _____ in _____. Everyone is invited to be present.

County extension advisers will review project work during the evening's program and report on other activities of the 4-H Clubs during the year. They will give special recognition to county outstanding and project honor members.

(Give details here of your county Achievement Day program.)

Parents will also get public recognition for the things they have done to help their children do better work in their 4-H activities and projects. Local volunteer club leaders will also come in for their share of the honors.

_____ says that _____ county has _____ agricultural 4-H Clubs with _____ members and _____ home economics 4-H Clubs with _____ members. All will be represented in the program.

_____ county's Achievement Day program is part of the annual recognition given to the fine work and accomplishments of 4-H'ers that will wind up on National 4-H Achievement Day Saturday, November 2. Then the entire nation will pay its respects to the more than two million 4-H boys and girls and their club leaders.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm and Home Advisers

Honor Illinois 4-H'ers on November 2

Special recognition for a year's work well done will be given to the more than 63,000 Illinois 4-H Club boys and girls during National 4-H Achievement Day on Saturday, November 2.

Members of the state's 3,763 4-H Clubs will be honored in their own counties for their club activities, their efforts in project work and the records they keep of their accomplishments.

Work of the more than 7,000 adult and junior leaders who guide the activities of the clubs will also be given public recognition.

Farm (Home) Adviser _____ says that a special program has been scheduled in _____ county at _____ o'clock on _____. Everyone is invited to attend and see the county's outstanding 4-H Club members receive their honors.

Project honor and state outstanding members will be named from the county's _____ agricultural and _____ home economics 4-H Clubs.

(Give program details here.)

_____ county's adult and junior club leaders will also be given special recognition during the day and on the program.

_____ says that the county 4-H program could not be successful without their active interest, loyalty and hard work.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Special to Farm Advisers

Pointers on Mulching Strawberries

With winter not far away, now is a good time to think about mulching strawberries. Frank Owen, University of Illinois specialist in fruit crops, gives these pointers on choice of mulching material.

Clean straw is the best choice. It is usually available, gives good protection, is easy to spread and is usually free of weed seeds.

Shavings are satisfactory but are usually hard to get, and it takes a lot to cover the plants.

Leaves make a good mulch, but they often blow too much.

Ground corncobs can be used, but they make it a little rough for pickers who are kneeling on the ground.

Hay can be used, but it often carries weed seed. If it has been outside for a year and all weed seed has sprouted, then it will be all right.

Sawdust is not recommended because it packs too much and takes up moisture. When the packed sawdust freezes, it may cause winter injury to the plants.

Some home gardeners use paper, but it is not recommended because it does not give enough protection.

Whatever mulch you use, put it on after several heavy frosts but before the temperature drops below 20 degrees. Leave it on until the new spring growth tends to show a yellow instead of green color. Then thin it with a rake just enough to let the plants come through. Rake the rest into the middle of the rows. It will help to keep the berries clean.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Meters Are Needed in Feeding System

Any system of automatic feed grinding and handling needs metering devices, says _____ county farm adviser _____.

You need a feed meter to put ground feed evenly on silage as it is distributed in a bunk by a mechanical feeding system, you need one to put ground corn evenly on legume silage at the silo filler and you need one for a complete grinder-blender operation, _____ says.

In fact, you can use a meter wherever you need a uniform flow of a granular material

So far, more than 100 automatic feeding systems using at least six different types of meters have been installed on Illinois farms. The problem of any farmer who wants to build his own grinding and blending system will be to choose the kinds of equipment that will best fit his own situation.

To help with this job of choosing, H. B. Puckett and Robert M. Peart of the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Engineering studied many of these different types of metering systems for accuracy at various speeds and for use with different feeds. Results of this study are now available in Bulletin 618 of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. If you are interested in these results, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of the bulletin.

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From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

County 4-H Leaders Attend Tractor Clinic

_____ local 4-H Club leaders from _____ county
are attending a district tractor clinic at _____ on
January _____.

These leaders include _____
_____.

Farm Adviser _____ reports that these district training clinics are being held this month in five different towns. They are to train local club leaders in the 4-H Tractor Care and Machinery Care Projects.

The leaders then will conduct similar clinics for 4-H members in the county. This clinic is scheduled for _____ at _____.

Clinics start at 9:00 a.m. the first day and adjourn by 4:00 p.m. the second day, _____ says. There will be a banquet and program for all who attend on the first evening.

Leaders develop their own plans for each clinic, choosing the units to work on that they feel their clubs need. Time is provided for actual work on tractors and other machines.

Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will serve as chief instructor at each clinic. A member of the state 4-H Club staff and sponsor and major implement dealer representatives will also be on hand to help with the program.

Clinics will be held at Clinton, January 6-7; Vandalia, January 8-9; Marion, January 10-11; Galesburg, January 14-15; and Ottawa, January 16-17. Sponsor is Standard Oil Foundation in cooperation with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Exclusive to Farm Advisers

Explain Rights to Use Water in Illinois

The right to use water in Illinois depends on whether the source of supply is a natural watercourse, surface-drainage water or ground water.

Farm Adviser _____ says your right to use water also could be affected by what you want to use it for and where your land is located.

Some rules on water use are not well defined, _____ says. Others are outdated or are subject to change or new interpretations. In most cases of controversy over water rights, it's a good idea to get legal counsel.

A new booklet is available from the University of Illinois that will give you a general knowledge of water-use law. If you want a copy, ask your county farm adviser for Circular 783, "Water in Illinois, Your Right to Use It." Or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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